The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

JUDGE DOUGLAS' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The New Quartermaster-General—The Legality of his Appointment to be Contested—Desertion of the Capital—The Political Campaign—Army Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 29.

POLITICAL MATTERS—JUDGE DOUGLAS' LETTER.

The Douglas National Democratic Committee have gone vigorously to work preparing for the campaign. It is not true, as rumored, that Judge DOUGLAS will canvass the Southern States. He will take no active part in the canvass, although Gov. JOHNSON will stump Georgia, as BRECKINRIDGE did Kentucky in 1856. Mr. DOUGLAS leaves for Philadelphia to-morrow, and visits New-York before his return. It is reported that BRECKINRIDGE will visit California with Senator LATHAM. The friends of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON express their entire confidence in carrying every Southern State but South Carolina. No one here seems to think BRECKINRIDGE has any chance for an election by the people, though he may defeat DOUGLAS and secure the triumph of LINCOLN. The Administration prefers LINCOLN to DOUGLAS, and hence Breckinridge tickets will be run in all the Free States. The fiercest fight will be in the South, where it will be "war to the knife.' Following is Judge DOUGLAS' letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the verbal assurance which I gave you when you placed in my hands the authentic evidence of my nomination for the Presidency by the National Convention of the Democratic party, I now send you my formal acceptance.

Upon a careful examination of the platform of principles adopted at Charleston, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, with an additional resolution, which is in perfect harmony with the others, I find it to be a faithful embodiment of the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, as the same were proclaimed and understood by all parties in the Presidential contests of 1848, 1852 and 1856.

Upon looking into the proceedings of the Convention also, I find that the nomination was made with great unanimity, in the presence and with the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the whole number of delegates, and in exact accordance with the long-established usages of the party—my inflexible purpose not to be a candidate nor accept the nomination under any contingency, except as the regular nominee of the National Democratic Party, and in that case only upon the condition that the usages as well as the principles of the party should be strictly adhered to, had been proclaimed for a long time and become well known to the country. These conditions having all been complied with by the free and voluntary action of the Democratic masses and their faithful representatives, without any agency, interference or procurement on my part, I feel bound in honor and duty to accept the nomination.

In taking this step I am not unmindful of the responsibilities it imposes, but with firm reliance upon Divine Providence I have the faith that the people will comprehend the true nature of the issues involved, and eventually maintain the right.

The peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union have been put in jeopardy by attempts to interfere with, and to control the domestic affairs of the people in the Territories through the agency of the Federal Government. If the power and the duty of Federal interference is to be conceded, two hostile sectional parties must be the inevitable result; the one inflaming the passions and ambition of the North, and the other of the South, and each struggling to use the Federal power and authority for aggrandizement of its own section at the expense of the equal rights of the other, and in derogation of those fundamental principles of self-government, which were firmly established in this country by the American revolution, as the basis of our entire Republican system.

During the memorable period of our political history when the advocates of Federal intervention upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories had well nigh "precipitated the country into revolution," the Northern interventionists demanding the Wilmot Proviso for the prohibition of Slavery, and the Southern interventionists, then few in number, and without a single representative in either House of Congress, insisting upon Congressional legislation for the protection of Slavery in opposition to the wishes of the people in either case, it will be remembered that it required all the wisdom, power and influence of a CLAY and a WEBSTER and a CASS, supported by the Conservative and patriotic men of the Whig and Democratic Parties of that day to devise and carry out a line of policy which would restore peace to the country and stability to the Union. The essential living principle of that policy as applied to the legislation of 1850 was, and now is *non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories*. The fair application of this just and equitable principle restored harmony and fraternity to a distracted country. If we now depart from that wise and just policy which produced these happy results and permit the country to be again distracted; if precipitated into revolution by a sectional contest between pro-Slavery and anti-Slavery interventionists, where shall we look for another CLAY, another WEBSTER, or another CASS, to pilot the ship of State over the breakers into a haven of peace and safety.

The Federal Union must be preserved. The Constitution must be maintained inviolate in all its parts. Every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law in all cases where legislation is necessary to its engagement. The judicial authority as promised in the Constitution must be sustained and its decisions implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed. The laws must be administered and the constituted authorities upheld, and all unlawful resistance to these things, must be met with firmness, impartiality and fidelity, if we expect to enjoy and transmit unimpaired to our posterity that blessed inheritance which we have received in trust from the patriots and sages of the Revolution.

With sincere thanks for the kind and agreeable manner in which you have made known to me the action of the Convention, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. WM. H. LUDLOW, of New-York, R. P. DICK, of North Carolina, P. C. WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana, and others of Committee.

THE NEW QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON received his commission as Quartermaster-General to-day, and will enter upon his duties to-morrow. With his experience, it is believed that he will make an excellent administrative officer. The friends of Col. THOMAS, who was entitled by the rule of promotion to the appointment, are exceedingly indignant at what they denounce as a positive injustice in the appointment of Col. JOHNSON. The President had decided to send to the Senate the name of Col. THOMAS until a few moments before the nomination, when he yielded to the wishes of Secretary FLOYD, and nominated Col. JOHNSON. Col. THOMAS, I understand, will contest the legality of the appointment.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. TRESCOTT, who has already rendered himself very popular as Assistant Secretary, has been appointed Acting Secretary during the absence of Gen. CASS. The Department is anticipating the early return of Gen. HERRAN as Minister from New-Grenada. Immediately on his arrival the ratifications of the treaty with that Republic will be exchanged, and Commissioners will be appointed to adjust the claims growing out of the Panama riots.

DESERTION OF THE CAPITAL.

President BUCHANAN removes to the soldiers' home next week, and Secretary FLOYD and family will spend the Summer at Old Point Comfort. Washington in a few days will be deserted. A large number of our citizens will visit New-York on Wednesday next to inspect the *Great Eastern*.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Lieuts. PLYMPTON, Seventh Infantry, and HILL, Fifth Infantry, will report at Fort Columbus on the 16th proximo for duty, with recruits to be sent from that post to Fort Leavenworth, *en route* to New-Mexico.

Orders from Head-quarters yesterday direct two companies from the Department of Oregon to proceed immediately to San Francisco for duty in the Department of California.

Lieut. WHEELER, of the First Dragoons, has been transferred to the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

Capt WOODRUFF, Ninth Infantry, now in Oregon, has been granted sixty days' leave of absence, with permission to apply at Head-quarters for four months extension.

Company H, Sixth Infantry, fifty-five men, left San Francisco May 24, for Carson Valley, to join the battalion under Capt. STEWART, Third Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon QUINAN is ordered to report for duty at Fort Bragg.

Companies E and G, Sixth Infantry, are relieved from Forts Yuma and Ketehums, and will proceed to San Francisco. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 29.

Among the acts passed by the late session of Congress was one to carry into effect certain stipulations in the treaties between the United States and China, Japan, Siam, Turkey, Persia, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco and Muscat, and by which our laws in criminal and civil matters are extended over American citizens in those countries; also, the common law, including equity and admiralty. Ministers and Consuls have full judicial powers, and can punish according to the magnitude of the offence. The President is authorized to appoint seven Marshals to execute processes, one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam and one in Turkey. Murder and insurrection or rebellion against the Government of either of said countries with intent to subvert the same, are made capital offences, punishable with death. Our Consuls or commercial agents on islands not inhabited by any civilized people, or whom we have not recognized by treaty, are also empowered to exercise judicial functions over American citizens.

The Senate ratified the extradition treaty with Sweden, and not with Switzerland, as was erroneously stated.

Interesting Interview between Wood and the President—Terms for Running a Breckinridge Ticket Discussed—Subsequent Douglasism and what it means.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

We had a sensation here last Tuesday, produced by the arrival of FERNANDO WOOD, who came on to see what speculations of a profitable kind could be made in the Presidential market. Early in the morning, about 9½ o'clock, he called on Mr. BUCHANAN, and was ushered up into the study or office, on the left-hand side of the White House as you enter. Here he found Mr. BUCHANAN at his desk as usual—the old dressing-gown wrapped more tightly than usual round his figure, the old velvet slippers a little more down-at-heel than heretofore, and the knot of his white cravat twisted round several half-inches beyond the left ear. The head of Dr. J. B. had a more active fit of shaking and jerking than is common at that hour of the morning, and his right forefinger was engaged in active service every time the venerable man opened his lips.

"His Honor, the Mayor of New-York," was duly announced, and stalked into the centre of the apartment with intense rigidity of step and shirt-collar. He felt, or seemed to feel, that he was master of the situation; and not even the persistent mistake by which Mr. BUCHANAN was led to address him as "Alderman Wood," sufficed to abate his pretensions. The old public functionary wheeled round from his desk, waved "Alderman Wood" to a seat; and, rubbing his dry hands together as hard as though he thought himself Robinson Crusoe, and his hands two faggots which he wished to kindle by friction—with these movements duly performed on both sides, the negotiations opened.

"Alderman Wood" commenced by deploring the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS, assuring Mr. BUCHANAN that had his (WOOD'S) delegation been admitted, they would have retired, almost unanimously, with the Seceders and never returned except to a pure Secession Convention, such as was held at Richmond. The wily speaker could not fail to observe that this speech seemed to fall with little effect on the ears it was intended to tickle—the truth being that EDWIN CROSSWELL had spent four hours on Monday evening with the President, and had given proof to him—or at least statements, which BUCHANAN accepted as proof—to the effect, that WOOD could exercise no important influence in a Presidential fight; and that if he had any influence to exercise it would be used for his own purposes, wholly irrespective of Washington.

But the President bowed to all Mr. Alderman WOOD said, rubbed his hands together, and finally asked Mr. W. "to drop preliminaries and proceed at once to *business*, as his (Mr. BUCHANAN'S) time was very much occupied." This brought matters to a focus, his honor, your Mayor, suggesting that no doubt Mr. BUCHANAN would desire to see a "BRECKINRIDGE organization in the City of New-York." To this the old public functionary assented, adding quickly, "and, of course, Mr. WOOD, if it be your interest so to do, you can make and support such an organization." To this FERNANDO responded that he both could and would. "My chief difficulty," he added, with his most muscular smile, "consisting in the total absence of any present patronage."

"Have you not the City Government?" asked J. B., sharply. "All the Departments are against me," responded Mr. WOOD, sighing, and slipping his right hand into the breast of his buttoned frock-coat. [N. B.—His Honor must have forgotten, while saying this, his appointments of such men as the ticket-swindler ENRIGHT & Co.] "In fact, Mr. BUCHANAN," resumed WOOD, "unless you assist me with some of *your* patronage in the City, I could not run a Breckinridge ticket with any hope of success."

"Could you succeed if you had such patronage," asked the venerable J. B., giving his head a more knowing cock than ever. "They tell me all New-York is for DOUGLAS, Mozart Hall included." Mr. WOOD gave a superbly contemptuous smile as he answered: "Mr. Mr. BUCHANAN, when you want to know what Mozart Hall will do, consult my feelings—my wishes—my *interests*. I will pledge myself by contract, if need be, to give BRECKINRIDGE and LANE a majority of ten thousand—aye, fifteen thousand in the City of New-York, provided you grant my conditions."

"And those?" inquired the good and great J. B., with several convulsive twitches of the head and feet.

"Sir," said Mr. WOOD, smacking his lips drily, and pulling up the sharp points of his shirt collar—"Sir, you must remove Gen. DIX, and give me liberty to fill his place. I shall also require that you so arrange matters with SCHELL, that I may have one-third of the Custom House patronage. With these resources at my command, I shall run a Breckinridge and Lane ticket, giving it ten thousand more votes than I had myself last Fall."

"Hum," said Mr. BUCHANAN.

"Do my terms suit?" insinuated WOOD, with somewhat of a smirk—that kind of smile which green-grocers put on, when they wish to persuade a weak-minded old lady that they are giving her an unheard-of bargain. "Will you accept my offer, or shall I go?"

"Alderman WOOD," responded the venerable President, giving a vigorous suck between each word to his unlighted cigar, and sending his hands up either dressing-gown sleeve in vain pursuit of his shirt-cuffs, "Alderman WOOD, I cannot—afford—to—turn—the last—days of my—administration into—a slaughter-house. General DIX—can not be removed. Collector SCHELL—is master of his own—patronage. You have your answer, Alderman"—and with these words the Old Public Functionary wheeled round, and caught the bell-rope which dangles over his head. A vigorous pull on this was answered by JAMES, who thrust his very Irish and very faithful face into the office door.

"Mr. WOOD wishes to leave," said the President, pretending to bend down over some manuscripts on his desk. "Show him out!"

Alderman WOOD felt the slight of this treatment so keenly that he neglected any formal leave-taking, but hurried from the White House, first to see Secretary COBB, next to see BRECKINRIDGE, and lastly to see JEFFERSON DAVIS. By the two former he was very coldly received, EDWIN CROSSWELL having told BRECKINRIDGE that "if WOOD dared to oppose DOUGLAS in New-York he would leave himself without a follower in the world," and assigning reasons in support of the position which convinced both COBB and BRECKINRIDGE that he (CROSSWELL) was right.

So disgusted did His Honor, your Mayor, become with the treatment which he received here, that he took the evening train back to your City, professing his determination to be revenged by supporting DOUGLAS. It was no doubt under this feeling that he sought the interview with DEAN RICHMOND, which has been so widely bruited; but when the news reached here that the Douglas men in control of New-York were going to put *him* (WOOD) on the Electoral ticket as one of the Electors at large, you should have heard the snickering!

In haste, very obediently, M. B.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Controversy between the Company and the Press—An Interesting Discussion.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Telegraph Company convened on Thursday.

As soon as the hour of 12 had arrived, the meeting was called to order by the President, (Mr. BARNUM,) the Secretary (Mr. RUSSELL) officiating as recording officer.

A gentleman representing a large amount of the English stock made the point that the meeting was not duly organized. He was answered by the statement that the by-laws provided that the President and Secretary of the Board of Directors should act at stockholders' meetings. This was denied, and the by-laws challenged to prove it. It was also denied that the stockholders had ever assented to the by-laws.

Mr. LIVINGSTON immediately moved that the meeting forthwith adjourn.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD opposed an adjournment, and desired to present the reasons for the calling of the special meeting; he was called to order by the Secretary, who made the point of order that the motion was not debatable.

The President sustained the point. Mr. FIELD appealed. The Secretary said the appeal was not debatable, and the President sustained this point also, as well as half a dozen others, at the suggestion of the Secretary—ruling always in favor of a direct vote on adjournment. The Secretary called the first name of the stock list, and produced a large parcel of proxies in his possession to vote in favor of adjournment. A rambling debate on points of order was permitted. Mr. KENDALL, Mr. CORCORAN, (of Washington,) and others requested Mr. LIVINGSTON to withdraw his motion for adjournment, but he refused, saying nothing could be more prejudicial to the interests of the Company than the exhibition of their affairs, which would result from a full discussion. At last, however, upon the representation of some of the more moderate stockholders, he agreed to consent to a motion to adjourn till Friday, at 12 o'clock, at the Astor House, which motion prevailed.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, in parlor No. 41, at the Astor House.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said that he had no doubt the resolutions he was about to offer, and the remarks he had to make, would be acceptable to a majority of the stockholders, if not unanimously indorsed. He found discussion was desired by a large number of influential stockholders. When he made the motion to adjourn yesterday, he had done so in the belief that every person interested had read the various pamphlets, out of which the present controversy grew. He read the call and the notice of the meeting, and stated that it was generally conceded that the discussion in public, of the matters pertaining to the controversy between the company and the press, would be injurious to the stockholders. He now, finding that discussion was desired by many, offered a resolution which would open the debate, if considered expedient. He would say, however, in his opinion, no expression of the stockholders could interfere with or invalidate the action of the Board of Directors, whose power for the year was supreme. The Directors are the Congress or Legislature of the Company.

Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD asked if there was any statute law of New-Jersey giving the Directors the power of making the by-laws instead of the corporation at large. A Legislature does not make the Constitution—it is the servant of the people, who make the Constitution themselves for the government of the Legislature.

Mr. LIVINGTON supposed that the charter gave the power to the Directors.

Mr. FIELD denied that it gave such power.

The SECRETARY—Yes it does.

Mr. LIVINGSTON continued: The charter is the Constitution under which the Directors act. They do not need instructions from the stockholders before being empowered to act under the charter. If they do any act in contravention of the charter and the law, the law will set them right. He argued that the instructions of a meeting of stockholders ought not to influence the Board of Directors. If he was a Director in a Company he should not be influenced by such action, but might resign his place in the Board if he found his action contrary to the wishes of the stockholders. He considered it inexpedient to pass any resolution seeking to control the action of the Board of Directors. They are influential stockholders, holding a quarter, if not more, of the stock of the Company. They were elected as men of honor, and the majority of the stockholders, he believed, had confidence in them. He offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the American Telegraph Company deem it inexpedient to take any action relative to the business for which this meeting has been called: it legitimately belongs to the Board of Directors.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and integrity of the Board of Directors to manage the business, and that equal justice will be done to the public, the Press, and the stockholders.

Mr. D. D. FIELD, preliminary to entering into any discussion, would inquire of the Secretary what law of the State of New-Jersey gives the power of making the by-laws of the Company.

The Secretary said he had been misunderstood. He had not stated there was any express law of New-Jersey giving such express power to the Board of Directors. He had held it was the common law of New Jersey, and of all other States, as well as of England. If there were no by-laws, then there was no meeting of stockholders' for the meeting was called here in New-York under the first by-law. He read from the general statute of New-Jersey limiting the power of Directors in making by-laws, in proof that Directors of incorporated Companies did possess power to make by-laws. The alleged instructions of the stockholders respecting the desired change in the charter giving to the stockholders expressly the power to make the by-laws, were not, he said, given to the Secretary. The resolution adopted at the meeting in question was that an application should be made to the Legislature for such a change in the charter, but there had been no time to give the notice required by the law of New-Jersey previous to the application for a change.

Mr. FIELD said he had only required an answer to the question whether there was any law of New-Jersey specially giving power to the Directors of the incorporation to make by-laws. The charter itself gives power to the stockholders to meet out of the State of New-Jersey, and provides that the President may reside out of the State. It also states that there shall be a Board of Directors, but gives them no power to make by laws. The general law is that the stockholders make the by-laws, except where the power is specially delegated to the Directors. As to its being the law of England, the decision of Lord MANSFIELD made years before the Secretary was born, settled the question that the incorporated body must make the by-laws for its government, unless it delegates its power to a special Board. He held that no by-laws were now legally in force, and the first business now for their own safety was to provide for this omission. He moved as an amendment to the resolutions offered by Mr. LIVINGSTON, that Messrs. KENDALL, HEWITT, and BUTTS, be a committee to take legal advice whether the by-laws are legally in force, and if they find they are not, that the said gentlemen be requested and authorized to frame by-laws to be submitted to a future meeting of the stockholders. In relation to the tone and temper of the remarks of the Secretary, he said that they were not such as became a servant of the Company, and only proved the impropriety of allowing a director to be elected as Secretary.

Mr. HEWITT said that in justice to Mr. LIVINGSTON it was proper to say that he had not been aware yesterday that many of those present had not seen the pamphlet issued by Mr. CRAIG, or he would not have pressed an adjournment. He desired to say that he disapproved of the tone of that pamphlet and of its attack upon his colleague in the Board. The views of himself and those who concurred with him on the Board, Messrs. HUNT and FIELD, were set forth in a pamphlet, which he read.

Mr. HEWITT moved as a further amendment of the resolutions offered that Messrs. KENDALL, JAMES FREELAND, and HORACE GALPIN, be appointed a committee to examine the controversy now existing between the Company and the Associated Press, and report what arrangement ought to be made to adjust the same.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD desired to move as an amendment the following:

Resolved, That the said Committee shall inquire whether it is not expedient that the present tariff of charges made to the Press or the public shall not be increased unless with the consent of a majority of the stockholders.

Mr. C. W. FIELD reviewed the financial condition of the Company, showing that the profits of the Company for the first six months were $123,400 58, when there were many rents and expenses to be paid that would not fall into the next six months. But estimating the profits at the same sum, it would leave a net profit, after the deduction of $11,020, of $235,781 16 for this year. This would be more than 15 per cent. per annum on the full capital of the Company. He recapitulated the amount of capital put into the consolidation by the different lines to show that the amount of dividends actually realized would be over 30 per cent. This proved that there was no necessity to raise the rates. They were doing well enough. It was useless to disguise the fact that, if a rival line was built, with all the influence and power of the Press, it would at least divide the receipts of the line with the American Company, leaving the latter a loss of $249,613 89 instead of the profit he had stated. He deplored such a result, and urged the propriety of placing the controversy in the hands of an intelligent and fair Committee. It could not be settled, he was convinced, between the Executive Committee and the agent of the Associated Press.

Mr. FIELD's exhibit of expenses and receipts of the American Telegraph Company, was as follows:—

Receipts from Nov. 1, 1859, to Feb. 1, 1860	$251,636 26
Receipts from Feb. 1, 1860, to May 1, 1860	233,758 79
Total	485,395 05
Net profits for first three months	52,451 71
Net profits for second three months	70,948 87
Total profit for six months	123,400 58
Same estimate for next six months	123,400 58
Profits for year	246,801 16
Less interest on bond	11,020 00
Present net profit	235,781 16

On $1,535,000 capital, 15 per cent. per annum is $230,250. So the net profit is now more than 15 per cent. on the capital. The total receipts, for six months, is $485,395 05. Estimating the next six months as the same gives a total of receipts, for the year, of $970,790 10. Deducting from this the year's net profits—as shown, about $235,781 16—leaves the expenses for the year at the sum of $735,008 94.

Now, it is fair to conclude that the whole receipts would be equally divided between the American Company and the opposition line, if built for the Press. The total receipts being found to be $970,790 10, one half of this sum would be the receipts of the American Company, after the rival line was built, so that the receipts may be estimated, in that event, at $485,395 05. So that we have the following disastrous result:

Expenses of line for year	$735,008 94
Receipts of line for year	485,395 05
Loss for year	$249,613 89

He argued, therefore, that the almost inevitable result of the present mischievous policy of the Executive Committee, by rendering unavoidable the building of an opposition line, would be to wipe out the net profit of $235,781 16, or more than 15 per cent. on the stock, and to entail upon the stockholders the ruinous loss in one year of $249,613 89.

Mr. KENDALL hoped some means would be taken to ascertain what stock was represented here. He regarded those proceedings illegitimate until this was ascertained.

Mr. F. O. J. SMITH thought when a vote was taken on the resolutions before the House, it would be time enough to decide the point alluded to by Mr. KENDALL. He alluded to the argument that had arisen on the question of the by-laws. The two learned gentlemen, Mr. FIELD and the Secretary, had referred to Lord MANSFIELD and the English Law, but he thought the question would be settled by the law of New-Jersey. He argued that the general law of New-Jersey gave the power to make by-laws to the corporation, but that meant in effect the delegated power of the corporation as represented in the Board of Directors. The Directors are the legitimate, regularly organized agents of the corporation, and all matters of detail are confided to them.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders last January, a resolution was adopted to apply to the Legislature of New-Jersey for several amendments to the Constitution, among which was to give the express power of making by-laws to the stockholders alone. The adoption of this resolution was itself a proof that the stockholders regarded the power at present under the laws of New-Jersey, and the Charter of the Company. He held, therefore, that the by-laws were legal and the meeting regularly called. The first proposition of Mr. FIELD made as an amendment to the resolutions, Mr. LIVINGSTON is to raise a committee to consult as to whether any by-laws are legitimately in force. This might make a delay of six months, and if one half of the arguments in favor of an opposition line are believed, we shall have an opposition line before that time. He did not desire to impugn men's motives, but if those figures are spread before the world, all manner of capital will come forward to build a rival line. There will be certain opposition if these figures are allowed to go forth without an antidote. He believed he had been in the telegraph business long enough to know that the profits are fluctuating and uncertain, and the expenses unthought of. The Railroad Companies realize 40 per cent. actual profit and 60 per cent. is at least the expense of running a railroad. But it is a well managed telegraph Company which nets 15 per cent. to its stockholders, and which can pay at less than 85 per cent. expenses on the annual receipts. When gentlemen talk about the enormous profits of this monopoly as it is called, they should remember this fact. The report of these telegraph stockholders and directors should not be permitted to mislead capitalists into a false idea of the profits of the telegraph business. The resolution of Mr. FIELD would invalidate all the past acts of the Company. He did not believe the stockholders were prepared for this.

There were one or two propositions in Mr. HEWITT's statement which looked a little presuming, at least. One position it took was that we had got into a controversy with the Press, and so we will set aside the Directors and trust the matter into the hands of outside stockholders. It was a cunningly contrived political trick once on the part of certain politicians in a Cabinet to propose that the whole Cabinet should resign. They did so, and no member of it was ever heard of publicly after. So would it be with the Directors who proposed to displace themselves and place the duties they were entrusted with in the hands of outside stockholders. He stated that of the three Directors who had signed Mr. HEWITT's circular—Messrs. HEWITT, FIELD and HUNT—Mr. HEWITT, Mr. PETER COOPER's son-in-law, had purchased a small amount of stock. Mr. PETER COOPER having sold out all his stock; Mr. FIELD had sold all his stock, and since purchased thirty-one shares.

Mr. HEWITT stated that Mr. PETER COOPER had not sold out any stock. He had given to Mr. E. COOPER, his son, and to himself, Mr. HEWITT, $25,000 each of stock, which they had sold; but they never held $35,000 worth of his stock, and he thought that was a good interest.

Mr. FIELD said that he had not alluded to the statements in the pamphlet of the Executive Committee, because he had believed them beneath notice. He believed that Mr. BARNUM, the President, for whom he had every respect, had signed that paper without knowing its contents. It contained thirty-six pages, and thirty-six gross misstatements. One was that the American Telegraph Company had never paid a dividend. The statement was signed by Mr. ALDEN, who was a stockholder in the American Company, and who knows that the Company paid five dividends of ten per cent. each, then received 100 per cent. for the stock, and realized on their new stock in the consolidated Company 12 per cent. dividend. He, Mr. FIELD, had sold out his stock because he knew the policy of the Executive Committee would ruin the Company. He had sold a portion of his stock, and intended to sell all, but Mr. HUNT had advised him against it, and they had mutually agreed to sell no more until they all agreed to draw out altogether and sell all.

The Secretary said Mr. FIELD had sold out before the present Executive Committee had been appointed.

Mr. FIELD had sold some stock, and the Secretary knew the reason. He would state it if it was desired that he should do so. He had become disgusted with Mr. RUSSELL's conduct, and in consequence sold out.

The President called Mr. FIELD to order.

Mr. FIELD said he would speak as respectfully as he could to the Chair, for whom he entertained respect, but he believed he had been led into signing this pamphlet without a knowledge of the contents. It was well known that he, Mr. FIELD, had sold some stock at three months' credit to Mr. RUSSELL, and purchased to the amount of $19,500 for cash.

Mr. HUNT said he had sold out no stock at all.

Mr. SMITH had only alluded to this matter to show that the Directors who oppose the action of the Executive Committee had no desire to retain their stock; and it seemed to him that some peculiar motive must have induced him to purchase a small amount back. He asked for information from some Director as to what was the quarrel between the Press and the Telegraph Company.

Mr. FIELD said Mr. RAYMOND and others of the Press were present, and would make a statement.

Mr. SMITH desired only to obtain an answer from a Director.

Mr. HEWITT said the Executive Committee are unwilling to give full information to the Directors. This he thought at least in bad taste. The quarrel arose from the breaking up of the arrangement with the Boston Press. The Executive Committee then gave notice to the New York Associated Press that their arrangement for foreign news from Nova Scotia would terminate. The Associated Press had then stated that they regarded this as the beginning of a war between the Company and the Association, and stated that if they did not obtain a permanent contract, they would build an opposition line. It was on this account this meeting was called.

Mr. FIELD asked if the Executive Committee would explain to the Company their policy, which they refused to do to Directors.

The Secretary said they would explain in proper time, but would not state all they intended to do and how they intended to do it.

Mr. SMITH said as far as he could understand, the papers in the Associated Press pay one mill per word for their news, while merchants and politicians and the sick and the dying pay five cents per word.

Mr. HEWITT—That calculation is made by dividing the charge between all the papers that receive it.

Mr. D. D. FIELD asked if the whole amount paid by the Associated Press for a message was less than the public paid.

Mr. SMITH did not reply, but argued that it was immaterial. The Press paid each of them about one mill per word.

Mr. FIELD—Because they consolidate and take the news together.

Mr. SMITH—They are not one firm. The Press, he held, was a curse to the Telegraph. Talk about the aid of the Press. It was a curse to any Telegraph Company, and when they owned a line they would be a curse to themselves. United, the two powers—the Press and the Telegraph—are a blessing to the country; but, taken individually, the Press, he repeated, is a curse to the Telegraph. The Boston Press is alarmed because that the Telegraph Company is preparing a guillotine for them. Nothing had yet been done to warrant the supposition, and the Boston Press feared such would be the result, as a young sailor was hung on the yard-arm of a ship because it was said he looked as if he was going to join the mutineers. It was proposed to hang the present Directors for their looks. The Boston Press has paid one-twentieth part of a mill per word for news, and the Executive Committee had raised this to two-fifteenth part of a mill per word. This was a great cause for fear and for the disruption of the American Telegraph Company.

Mr. HALE—The Boston papers have paid double the price paid by private individuals.

Mr. SMITH was willing to hear any facts on the other side. But the only cause for the fever of the Boston Press was the raising of the rates from one-twentieth to one-fifteenth of a mill by the Directors.

Mr. FIELD—The Executive Committee, not the Directors.

Mr. BARNUM, in justice to the Executive Committee, desired to say that the action of the Committee was always submitted to the Directors.

Mr. FIELD asked if the pamphlet of the Executive Committee had been submitted to the Directors.

Mr. BARNUM replied that it had not.

Mr. SMITH continued to review the demands of the Associated Press, as to the selection of Directors, and designated it as absurd and extravagant. If Directors in the interest of the Press were in the Board, their demands would be to devote the lines from 9 or 10 in the morning until 1, 2 or 3 in the afternoon for reports at one mill per word. The Associated Press, which he designated as a power second only to that of the Creator, was alarmed lest the contract, which gave the Association the exclusive use of the foreign news by giving them the sole use of the only line to Nova Scotia. He declared that the only inducement for him and others to go into this consolidation was the understanding that this monopoly contract of the Associated Press should be destroyed.

Mr. FIELD—What contract, and between whom?

Mr. SMITH did not know. Mr. CRAIG or the Associated Press, and the Nova Scotia line.

Mr. FIELD—We are not talking about the Nova Scotia line.

Mr. SMITH—Well, the Nova Scotia line, which the American Company leases, have had to pay damages for delaying private dispatches, until the news addressed to D. H. CRAIG could arrive by the Pony Express.

Mr. FIELD denied that they had been obliged to pay any damages.

The Secretary stated that the private dispatches had been delayed for the Associated Press dispatches, and that the Company, when threatened with suit, had paid damages.

Mr. FIELD asked by whose advice.

The Secretary said he had advised it, as the legal adviser of the Board.

Mr. FIELD—So the Executive Committee, by the advice of one of its members, had paid these damages.

Mr. SMITH did not desire to commit himself to these side conversations. He only knew that for ten years past the foreign news arriving at Halifax had been monopolized by the Associated Press, and it was not made public until they gave permission. He did not say that the newspapers made use of the news they received in cypher, but it was well known that persons had made fortunes out of the market news. The Associated Press received their three thousand words slowly over the line to the exclusion of all private intelligence, and in the meantime the market cyphers are translated, and men are prepared to make their money out of the fluctuations of the market. Such action at least is in the power of those who have this monopoly of the news, and it is thus that it is complained of. The policy now is to do away with this monopoly, and if the Company is to be threatened with a rival line for this they had backbone enough to stand it. The present management are anxious only to throw their lines open to every competitor, and half a dozen associated presses, if necessary. He believed if the Press was properly informed of these facts they would be content, and discountenance any idea of a rival line. The Press are not speculators, and have no interest in keeping up this odious feature of the monopoly news. This was the first meeting ever held at which the Press and the Telegraph could come together and talk cordially over this matter, and he believed that they would harmonize of their own will. He hoped a vote of confidence in the management would be passed.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND replied to some of the remarks of Mr. SMITH. He could not hope to follow the whole of those remarks, but it was not to be wondered at that in so long a speech he should have contradicted himself several times. For instance, he had started with a doleful account of the difficulty of making a telegraph line pay, and before he got through had given a glowing account of the profits of a line under even the loosest management. So far as the remarks of the gentleman respecting the speculative use of the foreign news were concerned, he desired to give them a flat and a direct denial. The cypher to which the gentleman alluded was adopted by the Association on purpose to prevent any improper speculative use of the news. Before this regulation was adopted the news was stolen by several on the line through listening to the ticking of the wires, or through signals from an office. The cypher prevented this. As soon as the market news, which is first received, arrives, the Associated Press is at liberty to put up the news on a bulletin for the express purpose of preventing speculation. This was known to Mr. SMITH, and he was surprised he had concealed it. The present and past arrangements of the Associated Press were purposely adopted to prevent the speculations of men who preyed upon the public, and to whose benefit alone the destruction of the present arrangements could tend. He denied that any objection to rising the prices would be made by the Associated Press. If this was all the controversy, it would, indeed, be nothing, as Mr. SMITH had said it was, when he commenced his remarks, although before he got through he endeavored to make it appear a very vast and important affair. Very glib talk had been made about some fractional part of a cent. He had himself paid $500 for a single dispatch after 10 o'clock at night, on several occasions, when otherwise the line would have been shut up, besides paying a dollar an hour to operators. But this was not material. He only alluded to it because of the remarks that had been made. Much had been said against the detestable "monopoly" of the Associated Press; but it came from the Company that is of itself a complete monopoly, and that talks of the complete manner in which it is 'entrenched," and of its safety from competition. The Associated Press fears it will not have fair play from the Telegraph Company, but that, as has been done before, when the Associated Press see fit to get short reports in order to protect themselves against increased rates, long reports will be sent free to outside papers, on purpose to break down the Association. The whole spirit of the pamphlet, and of the remarks of the Executive Committee and its friends, is a desire to break down the Associated Press; this is its avowed purpose. In order to accomplish this, statements are made, unfounded in fact, respecting the Association. What right had the Telegraph Company to build up rival associations, as they threatened and expressed the determination to do. This was what the Associated Press complained of. Yet much surprise was expressed that the Association should come here and complain of the Company and threaten it with rivalry. The Company says that for its own interests it will build up rivals to the Association; the Association says that, in its own defence and for the protection of the public, it will then build up rivals to the Company. The Press ask no favors of the Company. They need not build lines themselves, for capitalists stand prepared today to build up lines, as many as the Associated Press desire, immediately the Press will promise to give these private lines their business. For his own part he did not believe the Press could ever expect fair play or justice from this Company under its present Direction, judging from the pamphlet the Executive Committee had put forth. He would be quite willing to see this meeting at once adjourn, and leave both parties to take care of themselves. [Applause.]

Mr. HALE, on the part of the Boston Press, said that although it had been stated that the controversy resolved itself into a mere question of the rise of prices some fraction of a mill, this was not so. The calculation of the Executive Committee was based upon a division of the price paid for messages by the Boston Press, between its several members who received copies from their own agent. But the message itself, sent from one end of a line and received at the other end, was charged twice as much as any private message. The private business messages have addresses, signatures and other privileged words not charged at all; the Press message has none of these. The private messages are sent out at an expense of the Company—the Press message is copied and delivered at the expense of the Press. The Boston papers do not, however, complain of the rise—they can pay as much as the line demands as long as they receive the reports. They are willing to do away with all commutation, and pay full rates, but they complain of the spirit displayed by the Company; of its misrepresentations, of its expressed determination to break up the Associated Press. The Boston Press had been unwilling to make any overtures to the Company, but the more moderate amongst them had hoped that a fair and satisfactory compromise might be effected.

Dr. GREEN inquired if the Boston papers would be satisfied if a contract with the Press should be made at a stipulated rate for five years, with the understanding that, if the rates should be reduced meantime, then the Press should be placed upon terms as favorable as the most favored on the line.

Mr. HALE thought it would have been acceptable before the publication of the Executive Committee's pamphlet, but he could not say that it would be now.

The Secretary desired to say, that Dr. GREEN was not a stockholder.

Dr. GREEN said he represented a stockholder and possessed the rights of one [applause.]

Mr. LIVINGSTON had been under the impression yesterday from the letter of the Press, that the Press expected the Company to yield up its rights. He was glad this discussion had taken place, for he believed now some settlement and arrangement with the Associated Press might be made advantageous to all. He had been asked to move a Committee of the Stockholders, to take this matter into consideration, but he declined to do so, because he had confidence in the Board, and he believed if a Committee of the Press should wait upon the Board, some friendly arrangement might be made.

Mr. RAYMOND thought if the Company waited for a committee from the Associated Press, it would be disappointed, for he did not think the Press had any demand to make. Prices were quite immaterial to them, and they would certainly not make any contract with the Company while the pamphlet of the Executive Committee, declaring the determination of the Committee to interfere with the business of the Association, by establishing rival associations, is sanctioned. For himself, with respect to the letter of the Press, he disclaimed any desire to interfere with the affairs of the Company. Indeed, he should be very unwilling for one to accept a seat in the Board of Directors of the present Company, after the avowals of its intentions, under any circumstances.

Mr. RIGGS thought this whole difficulty unnecessary, and he believed, if one or two persons upon whom he did not desire to cast reflections were out of the way, and had no hand in it, there would be no difficulty. Outside the Company there was an individual, and inside the Company and Executive Committee there are individuals, who are not likely to come to a friendly understanding. Exclude these feelings of a personal character from the controversy, and a friendly arrangement might be come to. He thought it no reflection at all upon the Directors to appoint a Committee to manage this matter, and so desired to move that Messrs. KENDALL, LIVINGSTON, and Dr. GREEN, should be a Committee to consult with editors of the Association, and report some plan of compromise.

Mr. KENDALL desired to say that the idea of the profits of telegraphing is somewhat erroneous. The Magnetic Telegraph had never paid expenses, and the business could not be made profitable at all unless, as in the case of the American Telegraph Company, run without opposition and with careful management. It had been stated by Mr. FIELD that the Executive Committee had refused him a hearing on the Boston Press controversy. He had himself been one of the Committee thus complained of, and he proceeded to state the action and policy of the Committee with which he and Mr. SWAIN had been associated for the purpose of fixing rates. While engaged in doing so, the rates of the Boston reports had been raised as stated. The Committee had not finished their work, and probably their action in some respects could have been reviewed and changed. When they heard suddenly that a controversy had arisen, and Mr. FIELD desired to make a proposition from the Boston Press, he had not known there was any controversy at all, and declined, for one, to hear the statement. A controversy had, however, arisen between Mr. CRAIG and the Executive Committee, and this was all. This meeting had been called, but he did not know what reason there was for it.

Mr. HEWITT said he would explain why the meeting was called. He had waited upon members of the Press, and found they were prepared to close a bargain for the building of a rival line. He found the case an urgent one, and although he was not desirous of interfering with the Executive Committee before their report was made, he had called the meeting.

Mr. KENDALL said so far as anything personal was concerned, he was satified with the explanation. He was sorry the pamphlet of the Executive Committee was published, because he considered there were some objectionable things in it, and he thought they meant more than some of the gentlemen who had signed it had supposed. He reviewed the facts relating to the transmission of the Halifax news, and stated if it could be done without expressing any want of confidence in the Committee already in existence, he should be favorable to the appointment of a new Committee to adjust all these matters.

Mr. FIELD said he would propose Mr. KENDALL and Mr. CORCORAN as members of the Committee.

Mr. HEWITT said it would be acceptable if the Committee were taken from the Board of Directors.

Mr. SWAIN said the Press would not be satisfied with a contract based on regular rates.

Mr. HEWITT said they cared nothing for rates. They were willing to pay one hundred per cent. or three hundred per cent increase, but they wanted a contract that others should not be afforded better facilities than those extended to them. The pamphlet of the Committee threatening to break down the Association, was regarded as a threat to extend better facilities to others.

Mr. KENDALL continued his remarks, stating that the Telegraph Company had agreed to place the special Washington dispatches to the *Herald*, *Tribune* TIMES, &c., on the same footing as the reports of the Association, and had by this means really made a saving to the *Herald* of $5,428, and to the TIMES and *Tribune* of about $1,100 each. This did not look unfriendly to the Press.

Mr. C. W. FIELD—The Executive Committee voted against this resolution.

The Secretary—They voted against the retroaction—against returning money for past reports. They did not wish to return any money.

Mr. KENDALL resumed his remarks and concluded by expressing his willingness to consent to any arrangement likely to lead to an amicable result, consistent with the honor and the interests of the Company.

Mr. BUTTS, of Rochester, read a resolution declaring that any action for the settlement of the present difficulties should not be construed to reflect upon the existing Committee or to imply any want of confidence in them.

Mr. D. D. FIELD was willing to withdraw his amendment and to vote for this resolution and Mr. KENDALL's, if the understanding was made that they should be adopted together.

The Secretary—No, Sir. No such understanding will be made.

Dr. GREEN suggested resolutions to the effect that as soon as the present Committee on rates shall report, a Committee of three, not members of the Executive Committee, shall be formed to enter into a contract with the Associated Press for the transmission and management of their business. He thought the Press were ready to do all that was fair and liberal as to prices, and he showed that the rates offered in the letter of the Press were better than those received for private messages. He argued at length in favor of his proposition.

Some objection having been made to the exclusion of the members of the Executive Committee, the words were stricken out, and the resolution passed in the following shape:

Whereas, A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors to equalize and adjust, and report to the Board of Directors a scale of charges or tolls for the transmission of messages over the lines of this Company, therefore,

Resolved, That when the said Committee shall have so adjusted and reported such scale of tolls, and the Board of Directors shall have approved and adopted the same, the President be requested to appoint a Committee of three stockholders to conclude on the part of this Company a permanent contract with the Associated Press, on the basis of the Company's scale of charges.

Jersey City.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, the 9 o'clock Newton Express train, consisting of five or six cars loaded with passengers, narrowly escaped being precipitated into the Passaic River, by running off the Newark Bridge. The draw was opened to allow the passage of a vessel, and the proper signal shown, but the Engineer, who has recently been placed on the road, failed to discover it. The Conductor of the train saw the signal, and pulled the Engineer's bell to stop. The order was promptly obeyed, but not an instant too soon, for the locomotive was within six feet of the draw, and in a moment more the whole train would have been precipitated into the river. It was a miraculous escape, and the circumstances attending it will undergo the most rigid examination.

THE LATE MYSTERY IN JERSEY CITY—THE MISSING MAN ALIVE.—Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, received the following telegram on Thursday evening:

RATHBONEVILLE, N. Y., Thursday, June 28.

To Thomas Tilden, Esq., Recorder of Jersey City:

Mr. BUNN is in Florida, alive. He was taken there by robbers, in a schooner, of which he informs me by letter. Mrs. W. S. BUNN.

There is undoubtedly a most bold and remarkable abduction connected with this affair, which may be elucidated when further intelligence is received.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—THOS. REYNOLDS, an employe of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, was run over and instantly killed, yesterday, by the 9 o'clock, A. M., train from Jersey City, at East Newark. He was a married man and about 33 years of age. His remains were taken to Newark to await an inquest.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The children, teachers and friends of the Second Presbyterian Sabbath School of Jersey City made their annual excursion on Thursday. On this occasion they visited Piermont, N. J., where they were received by a number of schools of that place, returning last evening well satisfied with the day's pleasure.

STABBING AFFRAY.—JOHN DOUGHERTY and CHARLES VREELAND were arrested, yesterday, and held to bail for committing an assault and battery on ALEX. NICHLES. One of the party stabbed NICHLES in the head, and afterward attacked him with a long-handled ice-hook.

Hudson River Items.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

On Wednesday morning, a young man named WILLIAM HOPKINS, residing near Glen Cove, committed suicide under the following singular circumstances: He procured a razor and pail, and went into a shed adjoining the kitchen, where he deliberately knelt down, leaned his head over the pail, and drew the razor across his neck, inflicting a gash about three inches in length. When discovered, he was quite dead, and the pail half full of blood.

ANOTHER SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.

A man named CONRAD STRAUSSLER, in the employ of Mr. RENSSELAER ROTE, of Claverack, Columbia County, committed suicide on Tuesday by shooting himself. He prostrated himself on the ground, put the muzzle to his mouth, and pulled the trigger with his toe. The report was heard by Mr. ROTE, who ran to the spot. He found the unfortunate man in the last agonies of death. STRAUSSLER had several times asked for the gun, which was refused him. He was 23 years of age.

THE WEST INDIES.

Emancipation in Jamaica and its Results—Causes of the Decline of the Island.

Want of Labor and Want of Capital on the Sugar Plantations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, February, 1860.

When I enumerated, in a former letter, the causes that, in my judgment, have combined to ruin Jamaica, and attributed them, as I think they ought to be attributed, to faults and errors committed by the planters themselves, it was with no feelings of hostility to an interest I believe to be of paramount importance, and no desire to see its lawful energies cramped or its success obstructed. When the planters were compelled to receive an inadequate compensation for their slaves, they did so with the understanding that their staple should be protected in the British market. The wrong, if wrong it was, lay with the Government that held out such a promise—not with the Government that, by the bill of 1846, abolished the heavy tax paid by the English people for the support of a West Indian aristocracy. The planters could not be expected to take an abstract view of a measure that consummated their own ruin. They complained bitterly of [illegible] complaints [illegible] reproaches [illegible] have al- [illegible] to wholesome plans [illegible] of Jamaica's prosperity. Whether [illegible] was not as urgently needed as at [illegible] there cannot be a doubt that, [illegible], and that, if immigration had been encouraged immediately after emancipation, the colony would have been saved from many of the evils that have since befallen it.

That I may not be misunderstood, I state my conviction distinctly, in the commencement of this letter, that *population is one of Jamaica's most pressing necessities*. The laboring classes must be strengthened if sugar cultivation is to be extended beyond its present limits; the middle classes must be strengthened, if it be at all advisable to promote agricultural and mechanical knowledge, encourage mental discipline, ennoble and stimulate labor, engender a spirit of emulation, and multiply the exportation of minor staples; and finally, the large proprietary must be strengthened by men of capital, men of energy and men of enterprise—men who are not averse to improvement—if the great resources of the island are ever to be thoroughly developed. But, for laborers, Jamaica does not want mere beasts of burden, to be the slaves, as in the French and Spanish colonies, of a selfish and unprincipled management; she wants no new settlers, as was once contended, to monopolise the provision market and drive the legitimate peasantry from the cultivation of their properties to a state of dependence on the planter and a labor for daily hire; she wants no new planters who cannot consent to attend to their own business, and who will refuse to consider their interests in any way connected with the durable prosperity of the island. In this kind of population there would be no guarantee for the future. Jamaica, even now, has a larger number of inhabitants to the square mile than any State in the Union except Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-York and Rhode Island. But she stands in need of immigration more than any State in the Union, because a working man in America does as much as ten men do in Jamaica. She stands in need of labor, because sugar cannot be cultivated without an exclusively laboring class; and that class, always unequal to the demands upon it, grows weak and weaker every day. The Jamaica laborer of yesterday is a proprietor to-day. He has bought his acre of land and is independent; and as long as land is cheap and plentiful, the drain upon the laboring force must inevitably continue. The vacancy can only be supplied by constant immigration. In America the process is natural—in Jamaica it must be forced and fostered. I believe that the prosperity of Jamaica depends upon the extension of sugar cultivation, and that the extension of sugar cultivation materially depends upon a labor that is not adequate to the task. It cannot be questioned that the most flourishing plantations in the Island might be raised to a much higher point of perfection than they at present exhibit, and be made to give double the quantity of sugar that they now yield to the acre. If such an improvement demands more scientific culture, better machinery, and closer economy, it also demands a continued supply of labor such as few planters in Jamaica can procure. It demands a certain labor that can be made available at any and all times—a labor that is not transient or dependent on the pleasure of a peasantry who, at critical seasons, will leave an estate almost deserted to plant or look after their own provision grounds.

The statement that an increase of labor is indispensable to the prosperity of Jamaica, bears, however, some qualification. Want of labor has not ruined the island, and it is mere folly to expect that an indiscriminate importation of labor will, without other aid, regenerate it. I do most unequivocally state that, after diligent inquiry, I have been unable to discover a single property abandoned for want of labor alone. There are, without doubt, successful planters in the island who could command means to extend and improve their estates, if they could also command the necessary field force; there may be some few estates in districts remote from populous villages where the want of labor during crop time is severely felt; I will not even undertake to deny the assertion (though I think it unlikely) that canes, for want of labor alone, have been left uncut to rot upon the ground; but the rule—and I must be guided by the rule and not by exceptional cases—the rule is that capital is wanted to employ the labor that may already be found in the Island. I agree with the planters, when they say that an abundance of labor would bring an abundance of capital; but I differ from them when they say that capital in Jamaica, as a rule, is unable to command labor. Let it be remembered that destitution of labor in Jamaica is nothing like the destitution that has prevailed in Trinidad or in Guiana. Jamaica, with an area of four millions of acres, had an agricultural laboring population in 1838 of 200,000; the field laboring force of Trinidad, with an area of two million acres, was, at the same period, only 12,000; and the laboring force of Guiana, with an unbounded territory of the richest soil adjoining its settlements, was 55,000. Yet Jamaica, with advantages of labor, sank lower than Trinidad or Guiana, because she was weighed down by a heavier debt, and cursed more deeply with absenteeism and mismanagement. Want of labor, therefore, is so far qualified by want of capital that the one is utterly useless, and, indeed, cannot be obtained at all without the other.

Want of labor in Jamaica bears a further qualification. The labor that the planters now command they do not economise; the labor that they lost years ago, and that year after year they continue to lose, they so lost and so continue to lose in a very great measure by their own fault. If want of labor were the sole cause of diminished cultivation, we would expect to find such labor as there was, were it ever so scanty, closely economised instead of recklessly wasted in the manner that it unquestionably is. Economy of present labor should naturally provide the introduction of fresh labor. Now, when we find the planter pursuing a policy that tends to alienate the laboring classes from his interests, can we put implicit faith in his profession, that on the industry of the people whom he disdains to conciliate, his own success or ruin depends. The righteous instinct of the British nation has demanded a guarantee (which the planters, to do them justice, have readily conceded) that the immigrant laborer shall not be made the slave or tool of oppression—a mere lever with which the proprietary may enrich themselves at the expense of popular liberty and popular enlightment. The introduction, under a specious disguise, of a new race of slaves would never benefit the colony, and, more than this, the honor of England is pledged that these men shall be free. This foreign immigration, which has so advantaged other colonies, has been only allowed to Jamaica within a year past; and the opposition that colonial legislation encountered from the mother country must be attributed to the distrust with which all measures emanating from the planting interest of Jamaica have been hitherto regarded. The planters of to-day are paying the penalty of old faults and follies. They are inheriting the consequences of a very mistaken policy that some, even now, are not too willing to discard; they are suffering from the defeat that their predecessors sustained in the long and bitter war that they foolishly waged against free labor.

The mouth-pieces of the planting interest continue to-day to misrepresent the character of the negro, under the stupid belief that it will create a reaction of sympathy in favor of their party. They say that the Creole cannot be induced to work for love or money. They have a fancy for his picture as he "lounges about his own grounds—caring little for the comforts of life, and unwilling to purchase them at the expense of even a trivial and transient labor." The planters and all connected with the planting interest, from GOV. DARLING who burnt his fingers in cane cultivation, downwards, unite in believing, or professing to believe, that want of labor, lost through Creole idleness, is the only cause of Jamaica's ruin at all worthy of consideration. Any one who thinks differently is set down as grossly prejudiced, possibly bought up by the Anti-Slavery Society, (Jamaica's signal enemy.) or, at the very least, ignorant of the subject upon which he has ventured an opinion. How can a stranger understand or appreciate the wants of Jamaica? Surely political economy in Jamaica is unlike political economy anywhere else!

I plead guilty to the charge of being a stranger. But the Jamaica resident of a month old must have neither eyes nor ears if he fail to read in the ceaseless wash of partisan newspapers, or to hear from eager communicants, the minutiæ of the planter's *argumentum ad crumenam*. The anxious inquirer in Jamaica will be like the man and his ass in the fable if he depend for information on what people say; for A will flatly contradict to-morrow what B told him to-day. He must rely upon his own powers of observation. If my powers in this respect are deficient, I cannot help it; but I stoutly maintain that I have been looking only through my own spectacles. If it be true that the negro declines work, I am ready to admit it; but it is untrue. If it be true that want of labor has ruined the island, I am anxious to see it; but it is not.

A stranger in Jamaica, and especially an American, who knew nothing of its past history or present wants, would never dream that labor was the great desideratum. He finds, on arriving at Kingston, a dozen boatmen eager to convey him ashore—a dozen porters ready to carry his luggage—a dozen messengers quarreling to run his errands. He is pestered with able-bodied men and their offers of assistance for a paltry remuneration. He sees as many attendants in a petty Kingston shop as in a Broadway store, and a Government clerk with as many servants as a foreign Embassador. Servants must have under-servants, and agents sub-agents. If he travels through the country he finds half a dozen men watching a herd of cattle, and as many looking after a team of oxen. He *sees* labor everywhere—on the roads, the streets, the wharves; and it is only upon the plantations that he *hears* any complaint. Yet, even there, he detects none of the labor-saving machinery that he has been accustomed to see at home, where labor is really scarce and dear; but he witnesses a cultivation conducted on primitive and most wasteful principles. He will infer, of course, that the labor-market is overstocked rather than understocked, and his inference will neither be wholly wrong, nor yet wholly right. It will be nearer the truth to say that the actual labor force of the Island is misdirected and frittered away. The laboring classes of Jamaica—I mean the men and women who live by labor for daily wages—dislike plantation work, and prefer to earn their livelihood, whenever they can, by any other kind of toil. They disliked it at first because it was the badge of a slavery still fresh in their remembrance—not, as the planters say, because they were too idle to work, for they *do* work, and work hard, as I am going to show, at any other occupation. But their dislike was not an invincible dislike. It might have been overcome by elevating instead of degrading labor; by kind treatment, by wise legislation, by the cultivation of friendly relations, and some little regard for the happiness and comfort of the people. It was, on the contrary, strengthened by systematic harshness, oppression and injustice.

The Jamaica planter, who wants more labor than he can command at a particular season, hurries to the impatient conclusion that the negro won't work. The laborer indignantly denies the imputation. I found it unnecessary to strike a balance between the contradictory statements, or to rely upon either—for there was other and more unbiased testimony at hand. I sought information from the chief Commissioner of Roads, who has 3,000 men under constant employment, and he assured me that they worked diligently for five days in the week—going to market, after their custom, on the sixth, or devoting it to the cultivation of their own grounds. He had no complaints to make of idleness, and instead of there being a deficiency of hands, he could obtain an additional thousand at any time he chose. The men, he said, preferred breaking stones on the road to estate work, though the former was much the severer labor of the two.

I inquired further of the Superintendent of the Rio Grande copper mines, in the Parish of Portland, an intelligent, practical, energetic Englishman, who, for eight years, has had a large body of men under his command. He told me that, at first, the planters ridiculed his idea of getting labor; nevertheless, in all his experience, he has not known what it was to want labor. If he stood in need of five men, fifteen or twenty would apply. These men worked eight hours a day, and for six days in the week—and though some of them had been in the Superintendent's employ five or six years, he never had occasion to complain of their idleness. "They work," he said, "like very slaves, stripping themselves to the task; they work harder and more persistently, I am convinced, than if they were forced to it."

All the impartial testimony that I could obtain in Jamaica summed up a crushing contradiction to the unqualified pretension of the planter that the negro would not work. And when I asked the negro himself why he preferred the toil of the mine to the comparatively easy labor of the plantation, his explanation was very simple—"Buckra don't pay."

On flourishing estates, where planters and overseers can afford to pay punctually, they are seldom in great straits for labor. On other estates, where the case is different—where laborers are kept two and three months without wages, which, in the end, are arbitrarily cut down, and sometimes not paid at all, it is natural there should be complaints of want of labor. I am not making a vague or untenable assertion. Several instances of unpunctuality in payment, and questionable honesty, fell under my notice. In these particular instances, at least, they proved the existence of a practice that would ruin the credit of a business man in America within a month. The Mining Superintendent to whom I have referred, informed me that when his operations were suspended, an overseer from a sugar estate near Anotto Bay came to the Rio Grande to seek labor. About twenty men accepted his offer of *thirty-six* cents a day, and left for the estate, thirty miles distant. They worked for three months without receiving any wages, and at the end of the time were paid off at the rate of *eighteen* cents a day.

It is the practice, among an inferior class of proprietors, to cut down the laborer's wages, if exception can possibly be taken to the work performed; and when the laborer complains of injustice he is summarily dismissed. It is a farce to talk of legal redress or the negro's love of litigation. He is in a country district, has no one to advise with, and must bear the wrong or quit the estate. The planters themselves admit that they can always get men to dig cane-holes—the severest of plantation work. But this is a definite and specific job. The negro contracts for the payment of so much money for so many cane-holes, and if he does the work he cannot be deprived of his due, except by open dishonesty. Here, then, is a distinction between estate work and other work sufficient to account for the creole's preferences. Upon the roads, or in the mines, he *knows* that he will be paid, once a week, the shilling or the shilling and a-half per diem that he has earned; while on the estates, owing to some pernicious examples, he is taught to believe that payment is a matter of uncertainty, depending on the arbitrary will of the overseer. I do not assert for a moment, or seek to insinuate, that dishonesty is a common practice on Jamaica sugar estates, or that irregularity of payment is anything like a rule. The simple fact that 300 estates are in successful cultivation proves the contrary. But to account for the notorious preference of the negro for the severest work rather than plantation work, I give irregularity of payment as one among other causes. It is perfectly obvious that the practice on one estate is enough to excite distrust throughout a whole parish, especially among a people who indulge in exaggeration and gossip, and who never could be induced to work again for a master whom they had reason to suspect had dealt with them unfairly. This, then, is one important reason why the planter cannot command the labor that already exists in the island, and that other capitalists can readily obtain. To it may be added the low estimate, amounting to positive degradation, at which field labor is rated in the popular mind. No sum of money would tempt a mulatto to work in the field. It is the province of the blacks and none other. It ceases to be their province as soon as they buy the acre of land, and the independence after which their souls yearn. It was the badge of slavery; and it is no matter for surprise that there should be a prejudice against the emblem long after the reality had passed forever away.

The planter's plea that, for such labor as the Island can give, he cannot afford to pay the price demanded, is unworthy of consideration. He says, for instance, that he cannot raise corn to advantage. What! with a soil five times as productive as any soil in America, and able to procure first-class laborers at fifty cents a day, he cannot compete with American corn in the Kingston market! The statement is absurd on the face of it. A laborer in America earns a dollar a day. Laborers in Jamaica on the roads, or in the mines, get according to their value twenty-four cents, thirty cents and thirty-six cents—no higher. A task laborer on an estate, if he work hard, may earn fifty cents, and I have known laborers by contract earn their dollar. But they are never allowed to do so in a continuance. Laborers in the parish of Manchester are willing to work for eighteen cents a day and cannot find employment. Taking the whole Island, the average price of daily labor does not exceed, if it reaches, thirty cents.

There are undoubtedly many Jamaica Creoles who will not work for estates under any inducement. They are small proprietors of a superior class, and different from the laborers, pure and simple, of whom I have just been writing. But because they cultivate their own grounds and are too independent to hire themselves out at thirty cents a day, they should not be denounced as an idle, worthless, and unproductive people. These men, years ago, were driven from the estates by a series of mistakes and blunders which the planters of to day can readily recognize. The History of estate abandonment in Jamaica is a history of systematic injustice and oppression on the part of the proprietary body, accompanied by a most fatal blindness to their own interests. They strove, by harsh measures and petty persecutions, to compel the people to remain on the estates, and a system of tenancy-at-will, held over them *in terrorem*, though practically broken up by the negroes themselves, remained in force long enough to destroy here, as it has destroyed in other islands, all confidence between planter and laborer. That confidence has never been restored. The better class of creoles bought land, cultivated for themselves, and earned, as they still can, an honorable livelihood by supplying the provision markets and the export markets with minor staples. All attempts to dislodge them from their independence have but widened the breach between them and their old employers. The planter even now, after twenty years disastrous experience, will not allow that he has aught in common with the small settler, or that he is under any necessity or obligation to conciliate a people who might still be of the utmost service to the large proprietary interest that he represents. I know of an abandoned estate in the parish of Portland which the settlers offered to resuscitate on condition that the proprietor would give them one half of the produce. The offer was refused; and I have heard of other cases where similar proposals met with the like rejection. I have no doubt in my own mind that, under some such arrangement as this, abandoned sugar estates throughout the whole island might be resuscitated with economy and profit to all parties concerned.

When, therefore, I stated as I did, in the commencement of this letter, that labor in Jamaica is wanted for sugar cultivation, I do not mean it to be inferred that the Creole population won't work. So, again, when I state that labor of a certain kind, and in certain localities, cannot readily find employment, I do not mean it to be inferred that the planter can always command it. My object in this letter has been to explain the coexistence in Jamaica of unemployed supply and serious want of labor—an anomaly produced, in my judgment, by very grave errors of political economy and plantation mismanagement. There seems to have been a fatality in the course pursued with the West India negro, arising from a determination to regard him as a being who reasoned differently and acted differently from other people. I have ever found him doing exactly what a white man would do under the same circumstances. While I believe in immigration, I believe that the planting interest of Jamaica could make and ought to make far more of the present laboring force than it does. Immigration, to insure success, can only be carried out on a large scale and at a large expense. Capital, then, becomes an important prerequisite. Jamaica, in this respect, is worse off than Trinidad or Guiana ever were, because her credit is utterly ruined. Men might be found to risk capital once more on her productive soil, if it were not for the quicksands of her unsteady legislation. But though a fresh and vigorous population were poured into the Island to-morrow—though under its influence, the most enthusiastic hopes were realized—through enterprise revived and prosperity regained the sway that ruin now usurps—the governing classes would do well to erect a beacon on the Charybdis that wrecked their island ship. For they must remember, in all time to come, that the permanent prosperity of Jamaica, or of any other country in the world, depends not upon the accumulation of capital in the hands of a few large landed proprietors, but on a general distribution of wealth and education among an industrious, a free and intelligent people.

W. G. S.

Since the true value of hypnotism as an anæsthetic agent has been definitely determined by numerous experiments, the excitement regarding the revival of this species of magnetism has measurably decreased. It is settled that this kind of anæsthesia can be developed but rarely, and in persons whose nervous disposition predisposes them to it, and further that its development may give rise to epileptic attacks. These conclusions demolish the absurdly illogical deduction of M. BROCA, that hypnotism must be harmless as an anæsthetic agent, because it introduces no substance into the system. These investigations have also established the fact that hypnotism was known under the name of irradiatism or actinobolism more than two centuries ago. P. KIRCHER discussed this identical phenomenon under these names in his *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbræ.*

POLITICAL.

The Last of the Richmond Convention—Attempt to Ratify the Seceders' Nomination.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 26, 1860.

This afternoon, the Seceders who remained in this city were joined by a few of the Baltimore seceding delegates, and met, to ratify the nominations of their party. It had previously been announced that Mr. YANCEY would address the Convention, which partially filled the galleries with persons anxious to hear him, but who, as upon several other occasions, were disappointed.

At the appointed time, Col. ERWIN, of Alabama, assumed the chair, and called the Convention to order; but few States were represented, and those by delegates on their way home. Virginia had no representative, and North Carolina but one. No Northern State claimed a representation, except New-York; the delegates from the Empire State being JOSEPH W. BROWN and JAS. B. BENSEL, of the Third Congressional District; G. W. JENKINS and JAS. VILLERS, of the Fourth District; C. E. L. STUART and CHAS. D. LUENE, of the Fifth; ANDREW MILLS and INNGAN HARRIS, of the Sixth; JAS. S. LIBBY and WM. C. PELL, of the Seventh; and THAD. P. MOTT and ISAAC LAWRENCE, of the Eighth District. These gentlemen, claiming to represent the National Democracy of New-York, submitted their credentials to the appropriate Committee, which Committee, through its Chairman, Mr. MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, recommended that they be not admitted to seats, inasmuch as New-York had been represented in the National Convention at Baltimore, where they had cast the vote of the State. This report caused an animated discussion, for and against the proposition to exclude, which was finally brought to a close by Mr. BROWN, of Alabama, who moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which prevailed. In the course of his speech, Mr. BROWN said he could not comprehend the politics of New-York, and he did not suppose any person present could. The Democratic Party there was split up into so many factions, that the whole matter was incomprehensible. These gentlemen, no doubt, were friendly to the South, but no one could understand who sent them, or what they wanted; and as the Convention had no use for them, he hoped they would not be allowed seats. The vote to lay the subject on the table was carried by 27 ayes to 21 noes.

The Convention then, in a very summary manner, adopted their party platform, and by resolution declared its approval of the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. This being done, and the customary resolution of thanks passed, and a brief response from the President, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Convention, in itself considered, has been a decided failure, not a speech has been made during its whole session, to enlighten the people upon its objects or its doctrines; if we except Mr. SCOTT, who told us they would have "*Protection* or *Blood!*" But I have failed to see the first man who believed they would have either.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

The morning papers and the Convention announced that a Grand Ratification Meeting would take place in the Square, at 8 o'clock, and as the shades of evening began to appear, the people began to assemble around the Washington Monument. The meeting was organized by the appointment of a presiding officer, who introduced the speakers, and among them, Mr. YANCEY, who made a brief apology for not speaking, and retired, and with him a large portion of the disappointed audience. A resolution ratifying the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE was offered and put to vote, when the *noes* loudly prevailed; and *this* was the ratification. Of course, there were men of all parties there, but, among the Democrats, the friends of DOUGLAS were in the ascendant. It was a difficult matter to obtain speakers—the leaders of the party were called upon, but did not respond. At last, SCOTT, of Alabama, made an unintelligible speech, and when he withdrew, a gallant Douglas man from King William County, ascended the rostrum. He was one of the Virginia delegates to Charleston and Baltimore, and boldly disapproved of the meeting and its attempts to force the Breckinridge nomination down the throats of Virginians. He advocated the assembling of a State Convention, to take action upon the matter of the two nominations. To support DOUGLAS would give him "intense satisfaction," but if a State Convention fairly agreed to sustain the Seceders' ticket, he would go it. His remarks caused much excitement, and a variety of questions, and significant cries from the Anti-Douglas portion of the crowd which the gentleman from King William denominated a *mob*.

"*Lincoln before Douglas!*" received a hearty response. Several Anti Douglas speeches followed; all agreed upon the doctrine of protection, but disagreed as to a State Convention. Had it not been for this little exciting episode, the meeting would have been very brief; as it was, the crowd gradually dispersed, and by 11 o'clock the last straggler had departed, and the noble monument was left alone in its glory.

The ratification at Petersburg, which was attempted on Saturday night last, was another failure. Both parties assembled and occupied the time until past midnight in violent debate, and finally adjourned without passing any resolutions. They were to have had another meeting last night, and doubtless had a "high time." The war in Virginia has commenced, and I doubt whether a State Convention, which will be called, can allay its fury. The gentleman from King William warned the Anti Douglas men to beware—that throughout the Old Dominion there was a ground-swell beginning to move, which might yet overwhelm them.

The Douglas party have no organ in Richmond, but I learn that an effort will be made to establish one forthwith, and if so there will be one of the most exciting campaigns Virginia has ever seen.

Mr. Hamlin at Home.

SPEECHES BY THE NEXT VICE-PRESIDENT AND HON. MR. WASHBURN.

On Wednesday evening last the Republicans of Portland, Me., welcomed home their Congressional Delegation. Mr. MARK H. DUNNELL spoke on behalf of the citizens of Portland, and Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN responded for the delegation. He said:

SIR: In behalf of the Maine Delegation you will receive our sincere and grateful acknowledgment for the kind and generous terms in which you have spoken of their official acts. And through you we would also tender to our friends present, who have given to us so cordial a welcome, our heartfelt thanks. It was always pleasant to get away from the cares and toils incidental to Congressional life, and to return to the comforts and enjoyments of home—to mingle with the people of the State, and to breath the pure air as it comes invigorating from our mountains and our hills. But it was doubly grateful thus to return when welcomed by friends, smiles and genial hearts. How well the trust reposed in them had been discharged it was not for him to say, but he could in truth assert that all and each had endeavored faithfully and honestly to do their whole duty to the State as well as to all others. Sometimes he had thought the cares, the toils and perplexities incident to public life were not fully appreciated by all. In all the relations of life, in all professions and occupations, each could best understand the embarrassments and perplexities that surround him. But this generous reception was ample compensation for all and was above all. Of the merited terms in which you have spoken of my colleague of the House, (Mr. WASHBURN,) no reply was necessary. At a later hour in the day you will hear from him. He will give the reason for the faith within him, and upon which we will bear him on to triumph in success in September next. He regretted much that his honored and distinguished colleague (Mr. FESSENDEN) was not present to receive the congratulations of his friends and neighbors, and to which he was so eminently entitled, and which would have been so cordially and truthfully given. But he was necessarily detained by a called executive session of the Senate after he had agreed to be with us. I will only add that he is worthy of all you have said. Of himself he had only to reply, that whatever might be his position in the future, whether it be that of success or defeat, it would be his earnest endeavor that a cause superior to men should receive no detriment at his hands.

When Senator HAMLIN had concluded a procession was formed, and he, together with Messrs. WASHBURN, PERRY, FRENCH and FOSTER, of the House, were escorted to the United States Hotel. The extra session of the Senate rendered Senator FESSENDEN'S absence unavoidable. On the evening of the same day the Republican Club held a meeting at the City Hall. The building was densely packed. The *Advertiser* gives the following report of Mr. HAMLIN'S speech on the occasion. He said in substance that he rejoiced to see the fires that burned so brightly in 1856 in Maine, still burning brightly to night. Those loud plaudits stirred his blood, and, said he, I am with you again in the contest. No rolling prairies or luxuriant soil is ours in Maine, but in those elements which make a State, in thinking, reading, intelligent men, Maine stands without a peer among her sisters of the Union. He went on to state that it was our duty to investigate the principles upon which our Government is founded and administered. Little more than three years ago, the present Administration found your Treasury full, with a surplus of nearly twenty millions of dollars; to-day these millions have not only been squandered, but a national debt incurred of more than $60,000,000. The rule may be applied to Governments as well as to individuals, that he who lives beyond his income lives on the means of others, and the Republicans of the House sought to remedy this by a revising of the revenue laws. The duties under the tariff of 1846 were about 27 per cent., which under last year's imports would give about seventy millions revenue. The present tariff being 15 to 17 per cent. yields forty to fifty millions, while the Government as now administered spends seventy millions. Mr. HAMLIN then went on to show that the bill passed was a medium measure, fixed at about 21 per cent., but it was killed by the non-action of the Senate. He then spoke of the attempts to force Kansas in under a constitution she never made, and when she asked to come in, they found she had not the requisite population, and by a strict party vote, with but an exception, Kansas was refused admission. He alluded eloquently and feelingly to the Homestead bill, that secured to the poor man that beloved spot—a home—and pointed out the inconsistency of 16 out of Senators, who, after voting for it, voted to sustain the President's veto of the bill, which was originally passed with only two nays against it in the Senate. The Tariff, the admission of Kansas and the Homestead bill are the three great questions that are to be met before the people, and they challenge and demand investigation. The hand-writing is on the wall, and no prophet is required to tell how the people will settle these great questions. But Mr. H. said he did not propose to discuss party political questions to-night, but leave it to his friend who was to follow, for as Israel was a people chosen of the Lord, we mean that our ISRAEL shall be a man chosen of the people. [Tremendous applause.]

Hon. Mr. WASHBURN, candidate for Governor, followed. He defended the principles of the Republican Party, and said that the passage of the resolution at the close of the Baltimore Convention, showed that the Democratic Party was willing to surrender the points involved in the Dred Scott decision at the behest of five slave holding Judges. Judge DOUGLAS, he said, receives no Southern aid because of his rebellion, and the South will not encourage rebellion in any form. He then went on to show that many at the South were opposed to Mr. DOUGLAS for his radical measures on Slavery, the slave-trade, and fillibustering, and that the South, as a whole, is about united in opposition to him for his radical views. It is for this reason that the National Democratic Party have cast him out, and its members have told me, said Mr. W., that he, Mr. DOUGLAS, would not receive a single Southern electoral vote. BRECKINRIDGE is to be the regular Democratic candidate, and to be classed by them as the Jefferson of Democracy, while Mr. DOUGLAS was the Aaron Burr, and his nomination at Baltimore irregular and bogus. Mr. WASHBURN said there was an invincible necessity in nominating for the Presidency a child of the people, a son of poverty, in order to show that under our institutions of freedom such a one might rise to a position above that of princes and potentates. Mr. LINCOLN will be elected President, and it is only a question of majorities, for the people have it in their hearts to elect him and will do it. The Republican party will then go on till we LINCOLN one slave State after another, and the doctrine of disunion be classed as treason. He made a playful allusion to the non arrival of the *Great Eastern* here, but said the *Great Western* would surely come with LINCOLN and HAMLIN as officers. He desired to say one word of that name which honored Maine by being second on the Republican ticket. HANNIBAL HAMLIN'S fidelity, capacity, ability and faithfulness were read of all men, and his name was never placed on a ticket made to be beaten. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Hon. Mr. FRENCH, representative from the Third Congressional District, spoke briefly, and the assembly dispersed.

The Vice-Presidency.

REASONS OF MR. FITZPATRICK FOR DECLINING TO RUN.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

SIR: You have been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Democratic Party which met at Charleston on the 23d day of April last, and adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th day of June, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President.

To us has been delegated the agreeable duty to inform you of such nomination and ask your acceptance of it.

In selecting you for this high and honorable post, the Convention has but appreciated the ability and high-toned nationality and patriotism which have long distinguished your public career.

We tender to you our congratulations, and have the honor to be your fellow-citizens,

W. H. LUDLOW, of New-York,
R. P. DICK, of North Carolina,
J. L. SEWARD, of Georgia,
J. L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania,
R. C. WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana,
W. A. GORMAN, of Minnesota,
T. B. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas,
A. A. KING, of Virginia,
BION BRADBURY, of Maine.

To Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of to-day informed me that I "have been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Democratic Party, which met at Charleston on the 23d day of April last, and adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th day of June, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President," was duly received.

Acknowledging with the liveliest sensibility this distinguished mark of your confidence and regard, it is with no ordinary feelings of regret that considerations, the recital of which I will not impose upon you, constrain me to decline the nomination so flatteringly tendered. My designation as a candidate for this high position would have been more gratifying to me if it had proceeded from a united Democracy—united both as to principles and of men.

The distracting differences at present existing in the ranks of the Democratic Party were strikingly exemplified both at Charleston and at Baltimore, and, in my humble opinion, distinctly admonish me that I should in no way contribute to these unfortunate divisions.

The Black Republicans have harmoniously (at least in Convention) presented their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. So have the Constitutional Union Party (as it is termed.) Each party is already engaged in the contest. In the presence of such organizations we still unfortunately exhibit a divided camp. What a melancholy spectacle! It is calculated to cause every Democratic citizen who cherishes the Constitution of his country to despond, if not to despair, of the durability of the Union.

Desirous, as far as I am capable of exercising any influence, to remove every obstacle which may prevent a restoration of the peace, harmony and perfect concord of that glorious old party to which I have been inflexibly devoted from early manhood—a party which in my deliberate opinion is the only real and reliable ligament which binds the South, the North, the East and the West together upon constitutional principles—no alternative was left to me but that which I have herein most respectfully communicated to you.

For the agreeable manner in which you have conveyed to me the action of the Convention, accept my sincere thanks.

Very truly your friend and obedient servant.

B. FITZPATRICK.

To WM. H. LUDLOW, New-York, and others.

Where the Administration Stands.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN RECEIVES THE BRECKINRIDGE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

From the Washington Constitution, June 28.

The National Democratic Committee, representing that old great party, under which the flag of the Constitution, the Union, and the equality of States has so often been borne on to victory over sectionalism and over the many-hued varieties of opposition to Democratic principles and measures, made a call yesterday on the President of the United States. Having finished their business of organization, and appointed their executive committees, &c., &c., they proceeded in a body from Willard's Hotel to the Executive Mansion. Arriving during the usual reception hour, when Mr. BUCHANAN is accustomed to receive his friends, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were present; and the Committee were welcomed in a most hearty manner. Each of the members having been introduced to the President, who had a warm grasp of the hand and a kind word for every one, Mr. WRIGHT addressed him on behalf of the Committee, expressing the pleasure they felt in having this opportunity of manifesting their respect for his personal character and public services.

The President replied with his customary promptness and felicity. He thanked the Committee for the honor of this visit; he felt it to be a great honor, and the more sensibly on account of the very complimentary manner in which the chairman had been pleased to express the good feeling of the Committee. After alluding briefly to this territorial question which has occupied so large a share of public attention, *the President expressed his most hearty approbation of the principles which had been proclaimed and the nominations which had been made by the National Democratic Convention.*

A very pleasant informal conversation between the President and the different members of the Committee followed, in the course of which Mr. BUCHANAN'S cordiality and earnestness in the cause impressed every one present. Upon their taking leave the Chief Magistrate said: "God bless you, gentlemen, one and all. You go home to your different States; and there I am sure you will do your whole duty; and I fervently trust that you may be successful!"

One of the Committee turned and said, with emotion, "Think not, Sir, that in going eagerly into the struggle to secure the ascendency of our candidates, we shall ever cherish the less veneration and devotion for the setting sun."

The whole interview was most agreeable, and we feel confident that every member of the Committee left the presence of the President with the determination to do his *devoir* in the great battle that is coming on for the Constitution, the Union and the equality of the States, under the banners of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Relics of the Baltimore Convention.

POSITION OF THE MINORITY OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES ON THE ADMISSION OF THE SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

The following protest was intrusted to Mr. COCHRANE for presentation in the Baltimore Convention, but he did not find an opportunity to present it:

Statement presented to the National Democratic Convention of the action of the minority of the New-York delegation on the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Credentials, presented to such Convention on the 21st of June, 1860.

Because of the instructions of the State Convention from which the New-York delegation emanated, the voice of the minority of such delegation could not be heard in the National Convention. Fidelity to those instructions induced adherence to them by such minority—yet it is proper that their positions within their delegation upon the several questions which have been decided by the Convention should be known. In expression of their opinions, therefore, and for their own vindication, they beg leave to state that such minority voted in their delegation in favor of the first eight resolutions contained in the minority report, believing the delegates named therein to be the authorized representatives in the National Convention of their respective Democratic constituencies.

Appended hereto is the list of the names of those who voted for said minority report in the New-York delegation:

Augustus Schell,
Teunis G. Bergen,
Hugh McLaughlin,
Wm. Miner,
John Kelly,
Isaiah Rynders,
Edmund Driggs,
John Cochrane,
Nelson J. Waterbury,
Wm. N. McIntyre,
Edward Cooper,
Saml. F. Butterworth,
Gouverneur Kemble,
Edwin Croswell,
Benj. F. Edsall,
Wm. F. Russell,
George Beach,
Henry Staats,
David L. Seymour,
Alex. H. Burhans,
Erastus Corning,
James C. Spencer,
Alonzo C. Page,
John Stryker,
George Bartlett,
Sidney T. Fairchild,
Henry D. Barto,
Simeon B. Jewett,
John C. Devereaux.

Political Miscellany.

Regarding the contest in Pennsylvania the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The rank and file of the Democrats in this State—those who do the voting and do not ask for any of the offices—are a great deal puzzled just now about the Presidential election. They have two sets of candidates for President and Vice-President, and only one Electoral ticket—that adopted at Reading last March. Does this Electoral ticket represent the Douglas or Breckinridge wing of the Democratic Party? It is said that there are twenty names on it in favor of BRECKINRIDGE. If so, will it receive the support of the Douglas men? If a majority of the names upon it are in favor of DOUGLAS, will the Breckinridge wing vote the ticket? The troubles of the Democracy, from having too many candidates, it is evident, have but just begun. The fear of losing their Gubernatorial ticket may induce the leaders to try yet to effect some compromise, by which the whole Democratic vote will be secured for a single candidate. Unless the purpose is to kill the Democratic Party outright, the fair plan would be to let the majority rule. If it were possible, the way to test practically which is the majority would be to run the same electoral ticket by both wings, so arranged as to know which of the nominees the voters prefer, the entire electoral vote being given to the nominee who has the majority of votes. Such an arrangement as this, if acceded to in good faith, would doubtless bring out the greatest Democratic vote the State has ever cast. We make this suggestion gratis, not expecting that the wisdom of the leaders of the Pennsylvania Democracy will adopt it."

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN signifies his acceptance of the nomination by the Republicans for Governor of Maine, in the following terms:

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1860.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant, informing me of my nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor of the State of Maine, to be supported at the coming election, has been received.

I am profoundly sensible of the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me by the representatives of the Republican Party of my native State, and I accept the nomination which they have tendered, in the hope that, if the choice of the Convention shall be ratified by the suffrages of the electors, the interests of our noble commonwealth will receive no detriment at my hands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
I. WASHBURN, JR.

Hon. F. A. PIKE, President of the Convention.

The seceding members of the Virginia delegation have issued the following card:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF VIRGINIA: The undersigned, delegates to the National Democratic Convention, have, in consequence of the action of that body since its reassemblage at Baltimore, deemed it due to their constituents and themselves to decline to participate further in its proceedings. They desire to announce their action to their several constituents at once, reserving to a more convenient time a detailed statement of the considerations which have determined their course.

A letter to the Albany *Evening Journal* states that the Binghamton *Democrat*, the home organ of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, is to come out in favor of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. *Apropos* to this statement is the following extract from a letter said to have been written by Mr. DICKINSON:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 15, 1860.

I greatly fear an unwise and, if successful, a fatal effort, to resist the return of the withdrawing delegations. So far from resisting the return of these delegations, they should be welcomed to the floor of the Convention and to their seats, amidst every demonstration of applause known to a popular assembly.

Their rejection would break up the Convention—break up the Democratic Party, and be a great entering wedge for disruption and disunion.

If the Convention reject these delegates, I hope my friends will go with the rejected—I shall go with them if I go alone.

The Boston *Transcript* of the 26th says: "Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Republican candidate for Vice President, arrived this morning by the Fall River train, and went to the American House, where he is domiciled for the day. We chanced to be at the Old Colony station when the steamboat train arrived, and observed that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was present, evidently awaiting the arrival of some friend or relative. The two Vice-Presidential candidates did not meet each other, and were not perhaps aware of each other's presence in the crowd.

The Washington *States and Union* of the 26th says: "Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, WM. E. McMASTER, W. H. VANDEVILLE, J. O. DISSOSWAY, and J. M. JACOX, the delegation representing the Dickinson Democracy of New-York, are at the National Hotel. They have come to pay their respects to Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE as nominee of the Seceders from the Convention at Baltimore, and will visit him to-day for that purpose."

The Nashville *Banner*, of the 23d, announces the return to that city of Maj G A. HENRY. It states the gratifying fact that "Maj. HENRY will not be inactive in the approaching contest. Having bearded Black Republicanism in its stronghold, he will be ready to throttle disunion whenever and wherever it may show its hydra head."

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* dated Washington, June 26, says: "GEORGE N. SAUNDERS was removed to-day from his position as Naval Officer in the New-York Custom House. WILLIAM RUSSELL has been appointed in his place. SAUNDERS is the first Douglasite upon whose head the political axe has fallen.

The Boston *Journal* names the following papers in Massachusetts which are likely to support Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE: Boston *Post*, Lowell *Advertiser*, New-Bedford *Times*, Greenfield *Democrat*, Barnstable *Patriot*, Salem *Advocate*, Essex County *Democrat*, Lawrence *Sentinel*, and Pittsfield *Sun*—whose editors are severally Federal office-holders.

The *Constitution*, of Saturday afternoon, had a telegraphic announcement of the nomination of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE by the Seceders, at Baltimore, but entirely ignored the action of the regular Convention.

Mr. BEMING, one of the seceding Georgia delegates, has made the *amende honorable* to Col. GAULDEN, the Douglas delegate from the State, who made the Slave-trade speech in the Convention. Thus one duel is arrested.

The Richmond *Enquirer* places the names of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE at the head of its columns, but has not yet found space to express its opinions editorially on the action of the late Conventions.

The Savannah (Ga.,) *Republican* urges the necessity of calling a State Convention immediately to nominate Bell and Everett Electors.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, has signified his intention of stumping that State for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

It is rumored in Washington that the *Constitution* is to become the organ of the Breckinridge interest.

The Richmond *Examiner* supports the Breckinride and Lane ticket.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor's Position.

We find in the Virginia *Index* the following card:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

To the Editor of the Index:

Having been invited to participate in a demonstration in favor of certain candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, I think it is due to candor and to my constituents to declare at once my support of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and JOSEPH LANE. As soon as I am released from my engagements as a member of the Board of Visitors at the University, I will explain myself to the people of Petersburg and the several counties in the Fourth Congressional District.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Terrible Disaster.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT CAIRO—LAMENTABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

The St. Louis *Republican* brings full details of the explosion of the steamboat *Ben Lewis*, at Cairo on the 25th. The following is the statement of Mr. H. H. HARRISON, of Lexington, Mo., a passenger on board the ill-fated vessel:

"About 1 o'clock Monday morning, shortly after backing out from Cairo and sailing around a sand bar, I had stepped out on the boiler deck, and had gone upon the steps leading to the lower deck, when suddenly I was brought to a pause by a loud report as if a cannon had been fired off nigh and under me, the dead silence and the darkness of the surrounding scene making the thing far more startling. But I had no time to think, nor ability to act, for I felt myself whirled helplessly up into the air, and then I knew the boat had exploded her boiler or her boilers. I fell near to where I had been standing, and I saw that all the boat seemed to be a broken and tumbling mass, for a part of the woodwork of the cabin, the chimnies and the heavy bell came in a confused mass, falling right over me, but luckily some beam or sticks lay right athwart me, keeping me from being killed. However, as it was, I got so pressed that I could hardly draw a breath. After a little while I worked myself out, and heard continued cries of 'Oh, God!' 'Oh, God!' uttered in such an agonizing tone that I could not help being affected by the invocations. I thought that these cries were from the fire-men. When I got out and could look about, what was once the cabin seemed to be now down to the level of the boilers. In a few moments a body of flame rolled over the larboard side, extended and enwrapped the wheel-house, and then that fell in. Some deck hands then came and helped me to thrust three stage planks over the side, and we tied the ends of them to the guard of the boat. I saw nobody but the first clerk of the boat, Mr. MARSHALL, coming out of the cabin; he was scalded and in a bad plight. He jumped overboard to escape the heat, got a hold of one of the stages, and held on until taken off by a skiff. The skiff played around cautiously for some time, and was hailed several times by the clerk, and the man in the skiff at last inquired, 'Is that you, MARSHALL?' and was answered, 'Yes.' He then came up and took off MARSHALL, myself, and several deck hands. I was told, but don't know how true it is, that this gentleman had two daughters aboard, who were lost. My partner told me he saw them standing on the boat, frantically screaming, join hands, and jump overboard. My partner's name is MARTIN, and he was saved. He was bound to some place near Hannibal, Mo. He jumped overboard, and would have been drowned but for a rope which he caught when nearly exhausted and helpless."

The following is a list of those lost or not found so far as their names could be ascertained:

Frank Devlin, steward; David Christie, second steward; chambermaid drowned; Capt. J. Holmes Nanson; John Bomer, Scott County, Mo.; Harris second clerk; Shepherd, bar-keeper; William Dea eny, mail agent, missing. Supposed to have been lost.

The *Ben Lewis* was one of the regular St. Louis and Memphis line. She was built by Capt. Brierly, only two years ago, at St. Louis, and was in all respects a first-class steamer. The cause of the disaster to this steamer—which had the entire confidence of the public, and has been very successful—remains, and doubtless will remain forever a mystery. Her value was $40,000, and there is an insurance on her in St. Louis and in Pittsburgh, of $25,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

The *Metropolitan Record* for the present week discusses at much length the merits of the controversy between Archbishop Hughes and City Inspector Delavan regarding the registry of marriages. Its statements must be accorded a certain weight, from the fact that it is the official organ of the Archbishop. First of all the *Record* states in emphatic terms that Mr. Delavan has suppressed a portion of the correspondence. This he can publish for his satisfaction as soon as he desires. In giving to the newspapers the correspondence the *Record* claims that he has violated the sanctities of private correspondence, and of this the Archbishop complains. But although "he may have spoken incautiously or imprudently in the confidence that he was answering a private communication from a gentleman, albeit, the City Inspector of New-York, still as regards the substance of that answer he has nothing to retract. He is prepared to do his duty, and to refuse doing what his conscience will not approve." After this explicit statement of the position which the Archbishop at present occupies, the *Record* says that the comments made by the public Press on this lacerated but official statement have inflicted such an injury as he never before experienced. It hints further that, if brought to trial, he might seek for a change of venue, as the case has been prejudged here, but urges Mr. Delavan to do his duty, nevertheless. Archbishop Hughes can save his conscience by refusing to obey the law and paying the fines, and at such passive resistance the people of New-York need not be surprised. The *Record* then discusses the merits of the law itself, citing instances in which it would be improper and injudicious to register the names of parties married, and quotes letters which Archbishop Hughes has received on the subject from Protestant clergymen. One of them describes the enactment as "foolish and useless," another writer says that "he would have his arm cut off before revealing secrets which have come to his knowledge in the relation of matrimony," and another still thanks the Archbishop for the stand which he has taken. The *Record* acknowledges, in conclusion, that a Catholic member procured the passage of the act, but charges that it was concocted not far from the City Inspector's office, and that it had in view the creation of a new clerkship or the increase of the emoluments of the City Inspector's office, without the expense of a penny to the State. The other religious journals look at the subject from a different standpoint. The *Observer*, for instance, dismisses it in a brief paragraph. It says that Archbishop Hughes "has been making himself ridiculous again." His reasons for refusing to obey the law "are puerile in the extreme, and measures are already in progress to compel him to do his duty." The *Observer* says further, "his conscience must be exceedingly tender, but we greatly doubt his readiness for the scaffold. It is not the habit of martyrs to volunteer until there is a call for them." Communications in some of the other papers state that there is no penalty attached to a neglect to send the register of marriage to the City Inspector, and that an attempt to enforce the law will reveal this weakness.

The controversy between Congregationalists and Presbyterians regarding the Home Missionary Society is rapidly finding a settlement in the action of the different Associations through New-England. It will be remembered that the Presbyterian General Assembly appointed a Committee to confer on the subjects in dispute with Commissioners which it requested the Congregational Associations of New-England to delegate. On the 18th the General Association of Connecticut met at Rockville, near Hartford. Rev. Dr. Thornton A. Mills was in attendance, and urged upon the body, on behalf of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the propriety of the conference proposed. The subject was referred to a Committee which had at its head Rev. Drs. Bacon and Hawes. After considering the subject they reported a series of resolutions to the effect that while the Association accepted the assurances of fraternal affection tendered by the General Assembly, and while it acknowledged the right of that body to adopt such methods and such agencies of evangelization as shall seem to it best adapted to the great end of promoting the glory of Christ in the salvation of men, the Association is still entirely satisfied with those methods and principles which have guided their missions to the new settlements for three-quarters of a century, and find no occasion for consultation about new plans or measures in that department of their work. Further, inasmuch as the General Assembly had declared its intention of adhering to its system of church extension the General Association "respectfully, and with the fraternal desire of avoiding the possibility of an unprofitable debate, declines the proposal for a conference for which no adequate end is apparent." The last resolution of this series, in the expectation that the Home Missionary Society will adhere to the policy which it has already adopted, recommends that organization "to the confidence and contributions of all the churches." The General Convention of Vermont, which has just closed its session at Montpelier, was addressed by Mr. Avery, a delegate from the New School Assembly, on this same subject. Action similar to that of the Connecticut Association was promptly taken. So coöperation between these two great denominations, as far as regards the Home Missionary work, may be considered at an end, for there can be no doubt but that the other New-England Associations will follow the example which has been given them. The *Independent*, in discussing the subject, asserts a belief that a portion of the Presbyterians, at least, will continue to contribute to the old society.

Measures have been taken by a number of Episcopalians to form a Missionary Society which shall be voluntary and which shall give the idea that the Church in its distinctive capacity should perform this work. This project had its inception at a meeting of clergymen and laymen held in this City last February. Circulars were sent to many prominent individuals in the Church asking their presence at a subsequent meeting or their opinion in writing on the propriety of organizing such an Association if they should be unable to attend personally. About sixty clergymen and laymen responded to the call and were present at a second meeting held in this City the 11th of April. And of fifty-six letters received, eight disapproved of the formation of a voluntary association, while eight others declined to give an opinion on the subject. The meeting, however, passed a resolution indorsing the plan proposed, and appointed a Committee to consider and report to a meeting to be held on May 9. The result of this third meeting, which was much more fully attended than either of those held previously, was the formation of the American Church Home Missionary Society. Philip Williams, of Virginia, has been elected President; Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., Massachusetts; Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., Washington City; Hon. N. G. Pendleton, Ohio; Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, South Carolina; David J. Ely, Esq., Illinois, have been chosen Vice-Presidents; Edward W. Dunham, Esq., has consented to act as Treasurer, and Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., whose office is at No. 11 Bible-house, as Corresponding Secretary, while Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D., Rev. Eli H. Canfield, D. D., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Lot Jones, D. D., Rev. Frederick S. Wiley, Edward W. Dunham, Horace Webster, LL. D., Frederick T. Peet, Frederick G. Foster and Stephen Cambreleng compose the Executive Committee. The names given above give promise of a useful career for this new organization.

The *Independent* proposes to carry the war into Africa, by sending anti-slavery preachers to England. Rev. W. F. Clarke, it seems, was sent out by the Colonial Missionary Society, to Victoria, Vancouver Island, and as he went direct from Canada, carried with him such feelings towards the colored race as led him to make no distinction between that class and the white members of his new congregation. Mr. Macfie, however, who was sent by the Society from London, to act as assistant to Mr. Clarke, was inclined to indulge those who desired to have a "negro corner" in the Church. This gentleman at once originated a bitter dispute between the two parties, and they appealed to the Society for its judgment on the course which they had respectively seen fit to adopt. The Society refused to interfere with existing social usages, so that in effect it sustained the course taken by Mr. Macfie. This "deliverance" the *Independent* thinks was worthy of Nassau. It says:

> "Men who are capable of such meanness as this toward persons of color, are the men who stigmatize American churches as wanting in fidelity to the cause of freedom and humanity. Should Dr. Cheever go to England, we trust he will take his stand in London and launch a red-hot thunderbolt against this iniquity of Bloomfield-street. Doubtless Mr. Spurgeon will stand by his side, and the pyrotechnic agitator of Glasgow must surely have something left in his vocabulary for the trimmers of the Colonial Missionary Society. Whatever may be contributed for the support of a free pulpit in New-York, we trust that something will be done to establish free pulpits in London and Victoria."

The *Examiner* notices the refusal of the Japanese Ambassadors to receive religious books and to attend religious services. This may be for the best, but it adds that "it is to be lamented that among those with whom they had been brought in contact here, there should have been so few whose Christianity was known and read of all men—so few living examples of the power of a living and true faith over the heart and conscience. Their advent upon our Atlantic shores was signalized by a shameless Sabbath desecration; and, since that time, the Sabbath-breaking, profanity, intemperance, and immodesty they have witnessed, must have had a tendency to prejudice them against Christianity, as exemplified in the lives of its professed adherents." On board the *Niagara* the *Examiner* hopes for better things since Capt. McKean bears the reputation of being a devoted Christian. It is suggested by the *Examiner* "that, at some time not far from the day of sailing of the *Niagara*, there should be, in all the evangelical churches in New-York and Brooklyn, if not in a still wider circuit, prayer that God's converting grace may descend upon the Japanese Embassy, and that their return to their own land may be the signal for the outpouring of His Spirit upon that populous, but idolatrous land."

The Boston *Pilot* launches a thunderbolt at the Philadelphia *Ledger* for daring to assert that the fact of there but one religion in Japan accounts for their stagnation in all else. The *Pilot* says: "This is the first time we ever heard of oneness in religion being a hindrance to national greatness. France has but one religion, yet that country is the first of all contemporary nations. Spain was once the leading power of Europe, and though it has considerably declined from that high standing, it is characterized today by as much true civilization as either England or America; but Spain has only one faith. These two instances are perfectly sufficient to disprove the strange, absurd latitudinarian tenet domatically laid down by the *Ledger*. But there are historical and philosophical refutations of it by the thousand." One point of the argument is seen in the declaration of the *Pilot*, that "Japanese stagnation will continue until Catholicity becomes the creed of that people."

But few Sunday Schools in the country can exhibit greater proofs of prosperity than that which is attached to the First Baptist Church in Albany, of which Rev. Dr. Magoon is pastor. Here are some of its statistics for the year ending with May: Number of conversions, 50; baptisms, 44; number of teachers, 66; scholars, 891; increase for year, 167; average attendance of scholars for year, 507; teachers, 57; largest attendance, 742; number of Scripture verses committed to memory, 59,333; increase for the year, 39,065; number of perfect lessons recited, 8,572; increase over last year, 2,064; receipts of the year, $737 45; expenditures, $650 52; number of prizes distributed, 166, besides 150 copies of the Bible; number of members in Bible class taught by the pastor, 250; class taught by Mrs. Hewes, 82. The Infant Department, under the superintendence of the wife of the pastor, has been increased during the past year to 251. Number of volumes in the libraries, 1,361; number of papers distributed, 4,609; number of visitors, 532.

"Kirwan" writes an interesting letter to the *Observer*, from Edinburgh. In the course of it he says: "The fact is, that irrespective of the recent revival in Ireland and Scotland, there has been for years a quiet and silent work of grace going on in Britain. It has reached very many of the higher classes, some of whom are the most active in the promotion of every good work; but the middle classes have been especially moved and changed by it. Wherever you go, you find merchants, bankers, master mechanics, and tradesmen, seeking to do good to all men as they find opportunity; and devoting their time and money to works of benevolence. Until recently, the lower classes have not been reached, but now all hands are engaged in efforts to do them good. And these have been especially reached by the revival in Ireland. So that taking Britain together, probably at no period of its history was it so pervaded by religious principle and religious feeling, as at the present hour."

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Conor, of Pittsburgh, has resigned the charge of that diocese. In his letter announcing this action, he says: "It is now nearly three years since Providence has been pleased to afflict me with a disease which has rendered proper attention to the duties of my office impossible. My own inclinations, when first afflicted, led me to desire to resign a position the duties of which I was unable to discharge, and thus secure for it a more efficient occupant. But yielding to advice, which I was bound to respect, another remedy was sought. Experience having confirmed the opinion first formed, I submitted the whole affair to the Holy See, and, after some hesitation, the Holy Father has finally accepted my resignation.

The following Methodist institutions of learning are now without Presidents: Northwestern University, Evanstown; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant; Alleghany College, Meadville; Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. The former President of the first named institution, Dr. R. S. Foster, is Pastor of the new Washington-square Church in this City; Dr. Thomson, of the second named, is editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; Dr. Elliott, of the third named, is editor of the *Central Advocate*, St. Louis; Dr. Barker, of Alleghany College, is dead; and Dr. Chas. Collins, of Dickinson College, has gone to the Presidency of the State Female College, near Memphis, Tenn.

The address recently delivered at the Convention of Sunday School teachers held in Worcester, Mass., is reviewed by the *Observer*. It thinks that so much of the address as was not congenial to the atmosphere of a union meeting might have been omitted, and adds: "But when we have said this, we would not withhold the expression of a warm appreciation of the sound, wholesome and Scriptural views which in other parts of the address, the accomplished speaker takes of the subject in hand. In fact we do not know when we have seen the fitting relation of the Sabbath School to the church more judiciously exhibited.

But very few of the original founders of the American Bible Society are now living. Of the ten who represent New-Jersey in the Convention, there remain only Chief Justice Hornblower, of Newark, and Rev. Dr. John McDowell, of Philadelphia. The receipts from New-Jersey during the last year were $16,305 87, and the number of volumes put in circulation, 13,670. During the last seven years the receipts have been $104,890 05, and the volumes circulated, 88,465.

Religious Services To-morrow.

Elder M. B. Czechowski will preach at No. 131 Sands-street, Brooklyn, on the Fulfilment of Prophecy; the Great Tribulation and the End of Papacy. At 10 A. M., the services will be in French, At 2 P. M., in Polish; and at 7 P. M., in English.

Rev. Charles E. Harris, pastor of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, will preach as usual at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. The morning sermon will be on the theme "God and the Republic; or, the Union once, now and forever.

In St. Peter's Church Rev. Mr. Geer will preach before the St. Peter's Young Men's Association. Services at 8 P. M.

At 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The usual services will be held in St. Ann's Church, for the benefit of deaf mutes. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet officiates at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and in the evening Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, D. D., of North Carolina, will preach.

Rev. Morgan Dix will preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-third-street, at 8 o'clock. P. M.

"The True Patriot, or our Country's best Friends," will be the theme of Rev. Mr. Goss' discourse at the French Theatre, in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

The fourth discourse of the series on the "Religion of Nature" will be delivered by Rev. W. A Bartlett, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. W. McAlister will preach in the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening Rev. J. E. Searles will deliver a discourse for the benefit of young men on the "Anniversary of American Independence."

Niagara Falls.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER—BLONDIN'S PROGRAMME.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Niagara Falls, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

The time has been when travelers to this famous resort were obliged to run a gauntlet of avaricious guides and cabmen, but the one who should step from the cars at our dépôt now, could hardly be persuaded that this was the Niagara Falls of a year or two ago. Owing to the efficiency of an active Board of Trustees, affairs are much better managed in this respect than they were formerly. No soliciting is permitted in the street, but all direlictions of that character are followed up with speedy arraignment before, and punishment by our village dignitaries. At the dépôt, lugubrious visaged knights of the whip stand waiting, spider like, for a victim; but, under the rigid surveillance of a guard of special police, not a mouth is opened, not a tongue wagged. A uniform rate of charges for the use of hacks and carriages has also been established, and is enforced by fines and deprivation of license in cases of transgression; so that the unkind comparison of our cabbies to the Zouaves, on the ground that nobody could stand the charges of either corp, must be made no more. Not even the most nervous old lady need forego her visit here now for fear of these rapacious plunderers.

We are beginning to be reminded, by the posters upon the walls, that Blondin—who has, by the way, become a resident of this village—still lives, and upon the Fourth of July, proximo, proposes to give one of his extraordinary performances upon the rope, which now spans the Niagara below the Suspension Bridge, instead of above, as it did last season. He promises to appear first during the afternoon, "in his favorite character of *Jocko, the Brazilian Ape*;" and in the evening to cross with a wheelbarrow, illuminating his perilous transit with a glory of serpents, candles, rockets, colored fires, &c. Was ever independence day celebrated in such a manner, and in *just such* a place? Clearly not. Should Blondin succeed in accomplishing any thing more wonderful than he has yet done, I shall promptly inform you of the fact.

IRIS.

A Voice from the School-room About the Japanese.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this the nineteenth century of great wonders when the contemplated "disunion" predicted by Patrick Henry, and the great Japanese Embassy, afford novel subjects of interest to a people whose minds are ever looking forward to new excitement, it will be pardonable if one of the adamantine class of humanity (school-girls) so lately victimized by the New-York Press, should rebel when their honor and delicacy are made to suffer by a comparison with women who, under Eastern skies, are denied by man the sphere God intended for them. Slanders whose foundations are unreliable, calumnies the most disgraceful, have been inscribed (by those who, in their efforts to secure the friendship of a foreign nation, have forgotten what should have lain nearer to their hearts—the honor and character of American females,) to school-girls, whose faculties have been allowed no higher range than to lay aside all x's and equilateral triangles, and converge to the one great focus—the Japanese. And though we school-girls are not allowed, as yet, to extend the civilities of the drawing-room, we can and will, and do hold as dear to us our reputation as those who, in a more advanced sphere by their native dignity and refining influence, are giving to society its most attractive charms. Hoping the "tender missives" by which poor "Tommy" has been immolated will not seriously affect him, and wondering, with a school girl's curiosity, how many inches are contained in a Japanese foot, by which his pile of letters has been measured, as when compared to an American one their number might be diminished much to the credit of my colleagues.

Most respectfully,

A SCHOOL-GIRL.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Gov. Denison, of Ohio, Refuses to Surrender a Person Charged with Stealing a Negro in Tennessee—Correspondence on the Subject.

GOV. HARRIS TO GOV. DENISON.

Executive Department,
Nashville, Tennessee, May 26, 1860.

His Excellency, W. Denison, Governor of the State of Ohio:

Sir: There was issued from this Department on the 17th inst., a requisition demanding of your Excellency, as fugitives from justice from this State, Stephen G. Kennedy and Mary Ann C. Hatch, *alias* Mary Ann C. Calhoun, charged with the crime of negro stealing, which is a felony under the statute laws of Tennessee.

I am informed by James H. Swan, the agent appointed by me to receive the fugitives, that your Excellency refused to cause said fugitives to be arrested and delivered to him.

Upon examination of the record in this Department, I am unable to discover any defect in the requisition, and deem it due to the aggrieved party, who is a citizen of this State, to ask your Excellency to point out such defect as, in your opinion, vitiates the requisition, so that in future I may understand the practice of the State of Ohio under the Act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793, respecting the surrender of fugitives from justice. Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

GOV. DENISON TO GOV. HARRIS.

State of Ohio, Executive Department,
Columbus, June 2, 1860.

His Excellency, Isham G. Harris, Governor of the State of Tennessee.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo.

In reply, I beg to say that the crime of negro stealing, not being known to either the Common Law or the Criminal Code of this State, it is not of that class of crimes contemplated by the Federal Constitution, for the commission of which I am authorized, as the Executive of this State, to surrender a fugitive from the justice of a sister State; and hence I declined to issue a warrant upon the requisition of your Excellency for the extradition of Stephen G. Kennedy and Mary Ann Hatch, *alias* Mary Ann C. Calhoun, charged with that offence, which you advise is a felony under the statute laws of Tennessee.

Upon the second requisition for the same parties, charged with the crime of grand larceny, in having stolen certain jewelry, I had the pleasure of issuing a warrant on Thursday last.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

W. DENISON.

GOV. HARRIS TO GOV. DENISON.

Executive Department,
Nashville, Tenn., June 12, 1860.

His Excellency, W. Denison, Governor of the State of Ohio:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 2d inst., in answer to which I must be permitted to express my profound astonishment, as well as my sincere regret, that the principle announced by it should have been adopted and avowed by the Executive of a sister State, who, from his elevated and responsible position, is supposed to reflect, not merely the sentiments of an individual, but the calm and dispassionate judgment of a great Commonwealth.

Your Excellency says "that the crime of negro stealing not being known to either the common law or criminal code of this State, (Ohio) it is not of that class of crimes contemplated by the Federal Constitution, for the commission of which, I am authorized, as the Executive of this State, to surrender a fugitive from the justice of a sister State, and hence I declined to issue a warrant upon the requisition of your Excellency for the extradition of Stephen G. Kennedy and Mary Ann C. Hatch, *alias* Mary Ann C. Calhoun, charged with that offence."

The principle asserted by your Excellency in the above paragraph is, that as the offence with which the fugitives are charged is not a *crime under the laws of Ohio*, the duty of surrendering them upon the demand of the Executive of Tennessee does not devolve upon you as the Executive of Ohio, however highly criminal the offence may be under the laws of Tennessee, where it was committed.

Your Excellency must permit me to say, that this decision effectually nullifies the second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Federal Constitution, as well as the act of Congress, of February 12, 1793. The clause of the Constitution referred to provides that:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

And the act of Congress passed for the express purpose of carrying into effect this provision of the Constitution, provides:

"That whenever the Executive authority of any State in the Union, or either of the Territories, * * * shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice of the Executive authority of any such State or Territory to which such such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State or Territory from which the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person shall have fled to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making the demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and cause the fugitive to be delivered up to such agent when he shall appear."

From the above extracts, does it not appear too clearly to admit of argument, doubt or cavil, that the constitutional duty of "delivering up" a fugitive must depend alone upon the criminality of the offence charged under the laws of the State where it was committed? In my judgment, it is impossible for an unprejudiced mind to arrive at a different conclusion.

Kennedy and Hatch "were charged with crime," (the crime of negro stealing) "in the State" of Tennessee, by "an affidavit made before a magistrate of that State," which was certified as authentic by the Governor of the State. "They fled from justice," "and were found in another State," (the State of Ohio.) They were "demanded by the Executive authority of the State from which they fled," and the agent appointed by the Executive of Tennessee to receive the fugitives appeared at the Capital of Ohio for that purpose.

But instead of obeying the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution and the Act of Congress referred to, "by delivering them to be removed to the State (of Tennessee) having jurisdiction of the crime," your Excellency refuses to do so upon the ground that negro-stealing, not being a crime under the laws of your State, you assume that it cannot or shall not be a crime in any other State, or at all events you will not recognize it as such, as in your opinion "it is not of that class of crime contemplated by the Federal Constitution for the commission of which you are authorized to surrender a fugitive."

I cannot imagine the authority upon which your Excellency undertakes to distinguish between classes of crime, or determine upon any class of crime which is not "contemplated by the Constitution," since neither the Constitution nor the act of Congress for the rendition of fugitives from justice make any such distinction, nor do they undertake to determine what shall constitute crime, the language employed in the Constitution being: "A person charged in any State with *treason, felony, or other* crime," &c., was most clearly intended to, and does, apply to every description of crime, and was adopted for no other purpose than that of securing a remedy, plain, full and adequate, to all the States of the Confederacy, by which they might recapture such fugitives as had violated their respective criminal laws. Hence every act that is criminal under the laws of the State where it is committed is clearly "of that class of crime contemplated by the Federal Constitution."

Your Excellency will not, I am sure, controvert the fact that each of the Sovereign States of this Union has the right to determine for itself what shall and what shall not be criminal within the limits of its jurisdiction.

In the exercise of this right, Tennessee has, by statute, made negro-stealing a high crime, while Ohio, in the exercise of the same right, has seen proper to regard the act of stealing a negro within the limits of her jurisdiction as perfectly innocent; yet neither has the right, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the local policy of the other, and the fact that negro-stealing is not a crime under the laws of Ohio, certainly confers upon the authorities of that State no power or right to prevent its being made a crime in other States and punished as such. The practical effect of the decision of your Excellency in this case must be, if adhered to, to make the State of Ohio a "city of refuge" for the negro-thieves of fifteen of her sister States, where they may, with impunity, defy the violated law and offended justice of those States, and riot in security upon the proceeds of the sales of the negroes which they have stolen.

Are the people of Ohio ready to assume a position so unjust, so lawless and antagonistic to the rights and interests of other States—a position that can only be maintained by nullifying and totally disregarding the plainest provisions of the Constitution, while we cannot even avail ourselves of the poor privilege of resorting to the law of retaliation, because that Constitution which your Excellency and myself have each solemnly sworn we would support, makes it my duty, when your Excellency shall demand "a person charged with crime in Ohio, who shall have fled to Tennessee, to deliver him up," and this duty shall be promptly, fully, and in good faith performed, so long as I hold the position which devolves it upon me?

I have thus briefly alluded to some of the arguments which lie upon the surface of this question, and which are too plain not to be comprehended at a glance, with the hope that your Excellency may be induced to reconsider and revise your decision; for if the policy declared by your Excellency is to be persisted in by those States where the institution of Slavery does not exist, your Excellency cannot be insensible to the fact that it must tend rapidly, to sever the ties of fraternal feeling which should bind us together as a people, destroy the harmony of our Federal Union, and precipitate a state of affairs which every Christian and patriot should deplore.

It is impossible to conceal the fact that already much has been done calculated to produce alienation and distrust. Day by day confidence is lessening in the power of mere constitutional guaranties to protect the rights of the citizen, or the States, because one by one of the guaranties of the Constitution have been shaken or totally disregarded, until it has become the imperative duty of every patriot to rebuke rather than pander to the dangerous fanaticism of the times. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA.

—Foreign scientists do not rush into print so precipitately as those on this side the water. We are too apt to record a phenomenon and then forget it, or allow our attention to be distracted by the advent of some new wonder. Thus, just as we are abandoning further research into the circumstances attending the great aurora of August and September, 1859, to look for the source of meteoric stones or the cause of tornadoes, maturer observations are coming to us from quarters where we hardly knew that there had been an aurora. The *Comptes Rendues* furnish those who may be investigatigating the causes of these brilliant displays with many important data. A fact which Prof. Olmstead, of Yale College, was in the habit of urging as establishing the cosmical origin of the aurora, was repeated last August. France, England, Norway, Australia and the United States were favored with this celestial illumination on the same evenings, so that it must have originated where more than one side of the earth could be illuminated at once. At Paris, a few cirrus clouds were noticed during the exhibition, but they were all black, without any reflection from the light of the aurora, so that it must have emanated from a region much above them. Its effects upon telegraphic wires have been noted in general in this country, but in France the observations were more scientific in their character. On lines running north and south, the effects were much more evident than on those running east and west, and the longer the lines the more perceptible was the electric action. M. Hipp calculated the power of the current at Berne, by means of a magnetic needle. The regular current employed in telegraphing should have sufficient power to deflect the needle 30°, but when the aurora was the brightest, it reached 58°, and in one instance 64°.

—Few persons realize the rapid growth of Dentistry as a profession. Forty years ago doctors officiated as tooth-pullers, and if decay seized upon a molar it accomplished its work unimpeded. It is an actual fact that in 1820 there were hardly more than thirty practicing dentists in this country. Ten years after that the invention of artificial teeth had given such an impetus to the profession that the thirty had increased to 200. In 1842 it was estimated that there were 1,400; in 1848, 2,000. In 1850 the census reported 2,923 practicing dentists, and at the present time there must be at least 5,000. American ingenuity long since superseded the artificial teeth which were at first manufactured by the French. In twenty years the number of teeth made here has increased from 250,000 to 5,000,000. For all these grinders we cannot find occupation, and a large portion are exported. The capital employed in this single branch of industry is upwards of $500,000. A single firm in Philadelphia use 700 moulds, producing 9,000 different shapes and styles of teeth, costing upwards of $18,000. Of platina alone, 300 ounces are used a month simply for pins to fasten the teeth in their places. This firm manufactures 180,000 finished teeth per month. The value of gold foil it sells amounts to $109,200 per annum. It is estimated that the 5 000 dentists in the country use no less than $2,500,000 worth of gold per annum. Vulcanite or indurated rubber must, however, greatly supersede gold as a base for artificial teeth.

—Many will remember that some years ago one M. Giffard astonished the Parisians by making a miniature balloon move against the wind, at the Hippodrome. Like all aeronautic ventures this proved unremunerative, and Gifford's name had been added to the catalogue of the great forgotten. But he was not content with his obscurity, and has just succeeded in gaining the prize for Mechanics from the French Academy of Sciences. It was awarded to him for an automatic steam injector, which supersedes the necessity of feeding-pumps in steam boilers. Besides avoiding all loss of heat which does not result from the cooling of the exterior of the tubes in which the hot air and water circulates, this injector does away with those movable solid parts which are exposed to wear and friction. These and other peculiarities of the apparatus have so recommended it to the railway companies, for use on locomotives, that several of them have already applied it.

—An Islington artisan has contrived a burning-glass of such extraordinary power that it has not only served to concentrate the rays of the sun but the attention of the learned societies in England. Its diameter is three feet, and the hardest and most solid substances, such as steel, flint, and even platina, are melted by it in a few seconds. Nor is the diamond able to resist it. One weighing ten grains, after having been exposed to the lens for half an hour, was reduced to six grains. During this time it opened and foliated like the leaves of a flower, and emitted whitish fumes. When closed again it retained its form and polish.

—An exceedingly simple lamp, designed to furnish light to laborers while at work beneath the surface of the water, has received the prize relative to the unhealthy arts from the French Academy. It is a lantern consisting of a thick cylindrical covering of glass firmly fastened between two iron plates. Burning fluid is the material used for combustion, and the necessary amount of oxygen to feed the flame is supplied by tubes communicating with the atmosphere above. A workman named Guigardot is the inventor of this apparatus, which has already been successfully tested.

Spain to invade Mexico.

The Washington *States and Union* publishes extracts from a letter, dated Madrid, June 23, to a gentleman in that city. He states that the official organ of O'Donnell, *La Epoca*, has just published an article declaring that the Spanish must drive Juarez out of Vera Cruz if the Church party can not do it, for if decisive action is not taken, Cuba will run great risks. The writer translates from the article in question as follows:

"The evil is not incurable, but it exists, in proof of which, the absorption of certain territories of Mexico by the Yankees, under the McLane treaty, will, in its consequences, lead to the taking of the island of Cuba. For there is the famous Goicouria, an expatriated son of the precious Antilles, now in the service of Juarez, who was in connivance with the American men of war to capture those of Miramon, and to insult, on his account, our national flag." "If this circumstance," continues the editor of *La Epoca*, "of itself alone, does not constitute a sufficient body of doctrine, or reason, then it is in vain to produce stronger arguments."

The writer adds that orders have been sent to the vessels now at Cuba to hold themselves in readiness for any movement which may be made. The Government hopes to conquer Mexico, he says, and then to put Don Carlos at the head of Government. In this way it expects to punish the Juarez party and the Yankees, and to quiet the Carlists at home. The American Government has already received a strong protest against the insults to the Spanish flag at Anton Lizard, and the writer states that active measures will undoubtedly be taken to follow this up and obtain satisfaction, if possible, from Mexico and the United States.

The Seventh Regiment Encampment.

GENERAL ORDER FOR THE REGIMENTAL PARADE.

The following is the general order issued to the Seventh Regiment, in view of the approaching encampment on Staten Island:

The regiment having decided to go into camp on Staten Island, the 5th of July proximo, the Colonel hereby directs that the regiment parade, fully uniformed, (gray trousers,) armed and equipped on that day.

Regimental line will form in Lafayette-place, right on Fourth-street, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Drum-Major Graham will report, with band and drum corps, to the Adjutant upon the parade-ground.

Capt. Perley, with his command, will proceed to the camp-ground by the 2 o'clock steamboat of that day, and upon arrival will assist the officer there in charge of the ground in the preservation of order.

The Field and Staff, dismounted, will report to the Colonel, at his quarters, at 1¼ o'clock.

The knapsacks of the men must be carefully packed, each soldier supplying himself with a sufficient quantity of under-clothing, several pairs of white trousers, extra pairs of gloves, a tick for straw, (if no other bedding is provided,) two blankets, extra boots, and fatigue cap and jacket. Overcoat rolled (army style,) and strapped upon the top.

The field, line and staff officers will sling their overcoats upon the back by the overcoat sling.

Capt. Veile, of the Engineers, is referred to Special Order No. 14 for directions in laying out the camp.

Quartermaster Winchester will provide the transports for the Regiment, and will also take charge of the baggage, which is hereby directed to be sent to Lafayette Hall on Thursday, July 5, by 9 o'clock A. M.; each piece must be distinctly marked with the owner's name and the number of the company to which he is attached. The troop, band and drum corps, conforming themselves to this arrangement. The baggage will be restricted to one small trunk or valise, for each man.

Commandants of Companies will direct their Third Sergeants to report to Quartermaster Winchester for duty, in conformity to paragraph 870, General Regulations.

Commissary Patten is charged with the duty of his department.

Ordnance-Officer Baker is hereby directed to see to the transportation of two six-pounders belonging to this regiment, and to take charge of the ammunition until deposited in the magazine, and the regular guard stationed over it.

Sergeants Weed and Clearman will report to Quartermaster Winchester, and Ordnance-Sergeant Draper to Lieut. Baker, for duty.

Drum-Major Graham and Bandmaster Grafula will give individual attention to the equipment of the men under their charge.

Commandants will see that the men are supplied with a sufficient quantity of percussion tape.

Members of the regiment will not be allowed to take part in the Encampment who, for the first time, report after evening parade of Wednesday, 11th July.

Citizen's dress will not be allowed to be worn in camp.

In respectful remembrance of the distinguished services of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Colonel hereby directs that the encampment for which this order issues shall be known as "Camp Scott."

By order of
Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE DONNIGAN MURDER.

Before Judge Gould.

Charles McDermot, for the defence, in this case, testified that he was present on the night of the occurrence; saw the boxing match, and the *melée* which followed; Dunnigan requested the men to desist, which they did; subsequently a quarrel ensued, and the prisoner wanted the quarrellers to leave; they refused; he went to put them out, and he was knocked down; a regular scuffle then took place, and Donnigan was knocked against the bar; the party fought again, and Donnigan was knocked down again, while one of the men cried out, "Give it to the son of a b——h, give it to him;" Donnigan was afraid of being murdered. witness then saw a man stagger against the counter and say he was stabbed.

Cross-examined—Saw the man who was stabbed strike Dunnigan; there was a general muss, and every one was pegging at the other.

John Farren testified that he knew Dunnigan about three and a half years; he used to work for witness. The witness gave the prisoner a good character.

Mr. Criskoler and *J. Burns* gave prisoner a good character.

J. C. Mathers gave the witnesses for the prosecution, Sweeny and Gallagher, a bad character.

The testimony was then closed.

The counsel consented to submit the case under the charge of the Court.

After an impartial charge from the Court the jury retired.

After an absence of about three hours the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged by the Court. They stood eight for conviction of murder in the fourth degree and four for acquittal.

PLEAS AND ARRAIGNMENTS.

John Henry, indicted for attempt at grand larceny. Not guilty. Sent to Sessions.

Thomas McParlen, grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He stated he had been in prison two or three times before, and knew the stone-cutting trade. The Court sentenced him to State Prison for two years and three months.

Robert Bruce Kinney, forgery, third degree. Not guilty. Sent to Sessions.

George McWood, grand larceny. Not guilty. Sent to Sessions.

John Standard, grand larceny. Pleaded guilty. The prisoner robbed his employer, a blind man. Sentenced to Sing Sing for three years.

Charles McDonald, grand larceny. Not guilty. Sent to Sessions.

Wills Admitted.

Will of Hannah Robson.—This will, which has been before the Surrogate, Hon. Edward C. West, for some time on an application for probate, has been admitted. The application has been severely contested on the ground that the testatrix was in competent, and that the will was procured by undue influence. The testatrix was widow of the late George Robson.

John C. Perry, for the proponent; T. C. Campbell, for the contestant.

Will of Patrick James.—This will, which was also contested, has been admitted.

All About Kine.

George Ayrault, et al. vs. William Elliott.—This was an action tried before Justice Moncrief, in the Superior Court. The plaintiffs sued to recover an amount claimed to be due them from the defendant upon a sale of fifteen cattle. It was alleged that the sale was made in October, 1857, at which time it was agreed that the purchase money should be paid within 30 days. The plaintiffs now claim that they have received only fifty cents, in all, of the entire amount to be given for the fifteen head of cattle.

The defence is merely a general denial of the plaintiff's allegations, with an averment that no sale was made or purchase agreed upon.

After hearing the testimony, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, $787, with interest from the time of the sale.

Mead & Taft, for plaintiff; Chester & Son, for defendant.

The Case of the Shepherd Knapp.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The charge of mutiny against William McDonald and seven others of the crew of the ship *Shepherd Knapp*, which has been in hearing before Joseph Bridgham, Esq., was yesterday dismissed, and the evidence not being sufficient, the prisoners were discharged on their own recognizance.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Fosset vs. Tallmadge and others. Rigney vs. Same.* Exceptions to the report of the referee in these cases overruled and the report confirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 29.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	104⅜	300	Harlem R. Pref. b60	33⅜
3,000	Mo. S. 6s....s10	84⅜	200	Reading R.	40⅜
16 000	do.	84⅜	200	M. S. &N.I.G.S. b60	30⅜
30,000	do....b60	84⅜	200	do....s60	30
8,000	do.	84⅜	25	Pan. R. ex div. s15	125⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s.	95⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	48⅜
4,000	N. Y. C. R 7s.	100⅜	350	do.	48⅜
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B.	100⅜	300	do....s30	48⅜
13,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83	91⅜	100	Ill.Cen.R.Scrip. b10	63
10,000	Erie R. 5th m. b.	65	150	Gal. & Chicago R.	63
3,000	Mich. S. 1st m. b.	87	50	do....s30	63
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	54⅜	100	do....s60	63
5,000	do.	54⅜	50	do....b60	63⅜
9,000	do.	55	250	do.	63⅜
1,000	Gosh. Branch b.	83	450	do....b60	63⅜
6,000	Mich. S. S. F. b.	78⅜	100	do....s10	63⅜
11,000	do.	78⅜	250	do.	63⅜
1,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	53	50	do....s10	63⅜
5	Nassau Bank	100	400	do.	63⅜
10	Bk. of Commerce	100	100	Clev. & Tol. R. b60	31⅜
450	Bruns. City L. Co.	5	5	Chic. & R. Is. R.	70⅜
50	Pacific M. St. Co.	89⅜	300	do.	70⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R....b60	82	257	do.	70⅜
300	do....s10	81⅜	400	do....b60	70⅜
250	do.	81⅜	10	Chic., Bur'n&Q.R.	73
100	do....s4	81⅜	200	do....s60	73
350	Erie Railroad	18⅜	50	do....b60	73⅜
100	do.	18⅜	100	do.	73⅜
100	Erie R. As. Stock	18			

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Mo. State 6s.	84⅜	400	Gal. & Chi. R.	63⅜
7,000	do.	84⅜	150	do....s10	63⅜
10,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	100⅜	50	do....s60	63⅜
4,000	Mch. S. 1st M. Bs.	87	100	do....b30	63⅜
25	Amer. Ex. Bank	100⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. g s. b60	30⅜
5	N. Y. C. R.	82	63	Pan. R. ex.div.	125⅜
300	do.	81⅜	50	do.	125⅜
150	Erie Railroad	18⅜	50	do....s.10	125⅜
500	Reading Railroad	40⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	31
100	Mich. Cen. R.	48⅜	350	Chi. & Rock I. R.	70⅜
100	do....s60	48	25	Del. L. & W. R. s60	93⅜

New-York Mining Board—June 29.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Pontiac	4⅜	4⅜	Copper F's M. Co.	11	11⅜
Quincy	35	36⅜	Central	8⅜	9
Rockland	24⅜	25	Franklin	25	27
Superior	3⅜	4⅜	Hancock	7	7⅜
Hamilton	3	—	Isle Royale	14⅜	14⅜
Columbian	3⅜	3⅜	Mesnard	5	6
Phenix	—	—	Minnesota	84	86
Gardiner Hill	6⅜	—	National	38	39⅜
Guilford	3⅜	3⅜	North Cliff	4	4⅜
North State	2⅜	2⅜	Pewabic	51	52⅜
Silver Hill	1⅜	2	Pittsburgh	63⅜	64

The sales were:

50	Isle Royale....b60	14⅜	400	Silver Hill....b60	2
50	Rockland....s3	24⅜	200	Silver Hill....cash	1⅜
100	Columbian	3⅜			

Friday, June 29—P. M.

Another important result towards placing the New-York and Erie Railway property upon a basis of sound credit, as well as of increased productive capacity, has been attained in the virtual completion of the Long Dock Improvement and Bergen Tunnel, opposite this City. *The Tunnel is now through*, and the event was suitably observed this forenoon by the Directors of the Long Dock and New-York and Erie Companies, and a number of their friends, on the spot, first by a review of the Dock Improvements at Hoboken, and then by passing through the entire length of the Tunnel. The latter will be ready for an effective freight business by or before the beginning of the next fiscal year of the New-York and Erie Road, October 1, and trains will be able to pass at an earlier day. This result is doubly important in the fact that it comes in with the reorganization of the finances of the Erie Road, which promises to be completed in the most creditable sense, in a few months, under the late act of the Legislature, and the more recent decree of the Supreme Court in pursuance of that act. We have reason to hope that the inauguration of the coming fiscal year, on 1st October, will soon be followed by the extension or renewal of the entire second mortgage, overdue since March, 1859, and the liquidation of all the overdue coupons on the former mortgages; thus enabling the new organization to begin the practical work before them free of all financial embarrassment, The plans to this most desirable object have not yet taken shape, but the desire is general among the mortgagees of the property to have all old arrearages out of the way before inaugurating a new era in the business and finances of the Company. The auxiliary Company for the Long Dock and Tunnel Improvement are already freed from embarrassment, and in placing in the command of the Erie Road the means of delivering produce freights from the extreme West at tide-water opposite this City, and if need be, transferring the produce itself to foreign bound vessels free of additional or contingent expenses to the exporter, they present a balance-sheet which will enable their lessees to take possession of the improvements free from all drawbacks in the nature of unfunded arrearages, and to purchase hereafter the whole property in fee, according to the original scheme of 1856, by simply assuming the mortgage liens. We subjoin the figures of the last report:

LONG DOCK IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE ROAD.

Tunnel and approaches		$749,611 26
Road from Piers to Tunnel		210,159 21
Docks and Piers		143,658 82
Engineering and other expenses		64,373 67
Lands, 1,890 lots	$794,127 74	
Less mortgages on same	473,809 97	320,317 77
Total		$1,488,120 73

The sources from which the money has been divided, is as follows:

Capital stock authorized	$800,000	
Amount not issued	341,500	
Amount issued		$458,500 00
Mortgage bonds authorized	$500,000	
Amount on hand	374,000	
Amount issued		126,000 00
Advanced by N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co		779,743 83
Advanced by Hoboken Land Imp't Co		79,717 53
Temporary loans		44,159 38
Total		$1,488,120 73

The estimate amount (May, 1860) to put the work in a state for usefulness is about $250,000, to be derived from unsold mortgage bonds, at 90 ⅌ cent.

In presenting the above facts we must be suffered to express the extreme personal gratification which was afforded to-day by the inspection of the works under the auspices of Mr. Burdell, President of the Dock and Tunnel Improvement; Mr. Marsh and his Co-Directors of the Erie Company of New-York; and Messrs. Dudley S. Gregory, A. C. Zabriskie, and other prominent citizens of New-Jersey.

There was less activity in the Stock market than yesterday, but prices, with some few exceptions, continued steady. There was an additional rise in Galena shares, and a fair business in Chicago and Rock Island at the advance of yesterday. The former were up to 63¾ ⅌ cent., but after the orders of the early Board were executed, the quotation at the Second Board fell to 63⅜@63½ ⅌ cent., against 63@63½ yesterday afternoon Michigan Southern guaranteed held steady and rather firm again at 30¾@30½, while Michigan Central was weaker by ½ ⅌ cent. Toledo steady. Illinois Central ½ lower. In the New-York Stock Central was ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. weaker, closing 81⅞@82, and Hudson was less dull, while Erie was firmer than yesterday, selling at 18½ and that bid at the close. Among the Coal Stocks Reading fell off ⅛@⅜ per cent. The Railway Bonds were again firm, particularly the mortgages of the New-York and Erie and Michigan Southern. The Erie thirds sold at 91½ and for the fifties the bid was 65 per cent. Further large purchases were made of Missouri sixes at 84½@⅜ per cent., at which the stock closed. The general market, after a comparatively moderate business through the day, closed dull.

The market for money to-day is somewhat firmer for the lenders, especially at Bank. The rates on temporary loan, partly in consequence of the preparations necessary for the July dividends to be paid out on Monday next, are in some instances advanced to 6 per cent., while outside lenders are still accepting 5 per cent. Discounts as quoted yesterday, 5 per cent. on very short prime acceptances, 5½@7 per cent. for first class lists of paper for 90 days to 6 months indorsed.

The Foreign Exchanges close for Saturday's mails at steady rates for Banker's bills, while there is a better offering of Merchant bills. The former on London 109¾@109⅞; the latter range 109@109½ ⅌ cent. The Specie engagements for the *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, are $520,000. The *Illinois*, for Havre, does not sail until the afternoon, and her list is not yet made up. The probability is it will reach about $1,300,000.

The Park Bank will pay on the 2d of July a dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. The half-yearly dividend of the Market Bank is 3½ ⅌ cent., payable July 10. The Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis has declared a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., after setting aside 2 ⅌ cent. to contingent fund. New-York stockholders will be paid by the Bank of America. The Paterson and Ramapo Railroad has declared a dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent. The Paterson and Hudson River one of 4½ ⅌ cent. The Stonington Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent., payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st., on Tuesday, July 3.

The statement of the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad from the 17th to the 24th of June is as follows:

	Present week.	Total this month to 24th inst.
Passengers	$7,748 00	$27,691 75
Freight	9,422 49	30,147 80
Mails and Express	819 34	2,911 00
Total	$17,989 83	$60,750 55
Corresponding period, 1859	$14,269 36	$42,495 86
Increase in 1860	$3,720 47	$18,254 69

The earnings of the Watertown and Rome Railroad for May were:

	1859.	1860.
Earnings	$31,385 47	$31,453 78
Expenses	20,755 84	18,478 85
Net	$10,629 63	$12,974 93

The official statement of the earnings of the Michigan Central Road for the third week of June is as follows:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$14,339 62	$15,697 87
Freight	11,508 43	11,024 95
Total	$25,848 05	$26,722 82
Decrease		$874 77

The official traffic return of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the third week in June is as follows:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$20,197 22	$33,854 00	Inc.. $13,656 78
Passengers	10,755 57	9,090 02	Dec.. 1,665 55
Total	$30,952 79	$42,944 02	Inc.. $11,991 23

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the third week in June:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$2,822 29	$3,883 11
Freight, &c	3,017 58	5,706 32
Total	$5,839 87	$9,589 43
Increase		$3,749 56

A letter from London to the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

> "The negotiations regarding the long-talked of Russian loan of $40,000,000 have at length been concluded, and the business is to be intrusted to the Messrs. Baring. The issue of proposals is, therefore, expected in the course of the next few weeks. A 4½ ⅌ cent. stock at a little over 90 seems to be expected."

Mr. G. K. Sistare, No. 50 Exchange-place, advertises Corporation Bonds, Jersey City, bearing 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum interest, 20 years to run, at par.

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office was as follows:

Receipts	$921,021 57
Payments	979,728 14
Balance	6,473,835 74

The receipts include $136,000 from Customs.

The payments include $29,000 California drafts.

The following gentlemen are made Directors of the Buffalo and State Line Road: Messrs. George Palmer, Dean Richmond, James S. Wadsworth, Charles H. Lee, Henry Lansing, Joseph Field, Alanson Robinson, Nathaniel Marsh, Daniel Drew, G. W. Patterson, Hamilton White, Henry Keep and John Wilkinson.

The Boston Dividend list of Mr. J. G. Martin, Broker of that city, affords the following recapitulation for 1st July half yearly dividends:

Miscellaneous	$145,179
Interest on Bonds	869,772
Manufacturing Dividends	962,550
Railroad Dividends	1,121,258
Total, July, 1860	$3,098,759
Total, January, 1860	2,992,891
Total, July, 1859	2,270,736
Total, January, 1859	2,435,342

The Chicago *Press*, of the 27th inst., states that:

> "From all parts of this state, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, we continue to receive most favorable accounts of the crops—especially corn, wheat, oats and barley. In the central part of Illinois the corn is high enough to cover the horses while plowing, and the Spring Wheat in many places is already headed out. Winter Wheat is being harvested, and from the accounts received, there is no doubt whatever about the yield being light, although the quality is good. The farmers having their crops all secured in the ground, have made free deliveries of grain, especially corn, the receipts of which, at this point, during the week, amount to 704,000 bushels—the heaviest of the season."

We have been requested to call attention to the notice to holders of the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, which appears in our advertising columns.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port..	$1,090,756	$3,111,433	$2,184,273
Thrown on Market..	1,052,504	2,826,941	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port....	$22 570,319	$55,964,893	[illegible]
Thrown on Market.....	28,021,941	55,860,[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,519	$642,622	361	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Cotton.	934	272,303	327	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Silk...	771	725,911	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Flax..	378	93,868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellan's..	369	120,167	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Total.......	3,971	$1,85[illegible] 871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		279,[illegible]				[illegible]
Total Entered...		$2,184,[illegible]	Total [illegible]			[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon: Matinee—Evening: The Lady of the Lake—Operatic Entertainments.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Japanese Embassy.—The Quack Doctor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Lalla Rookh.

WINTER GARDEN—Gustavus Geary's Complimentary Benefit Concert.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Six Degrees of Crime—Knights of the Mist—Frisky Cobbler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and evening—Our Irish Cousin.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Musical Entertainment.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—Adams' California Menagerie.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—Paintings and Statues.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

No. 765 BROADWAY—Hughes' Free Picture Gallery.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish in the Supplement to this morning's Times, a very full and complete description of the *Great Eastern*, her engines, hull and general equipment, as she lies at her dock at the foot of Hammond-street. It is from the pen of Mr. A. L. Holley, an educated and practical Civil Engineer, whose articles upon this great ship in the columns of the Times have combined technical accuracy and professional knowledge, with marked literary and descriptive ability, to a greater degree than any similar reports of the day on either side of the Atlantic. His report of the voyage of the *Great Eastern*, which we published yesterday, we consider the fullest and best description of any voyage ever written. The description published to-day, contains many particulars concerning the *Great Eastern*, and especially in regard to her engines, which have never before been published.

Thousands of people of all classes yesterday visited the dock of the *Great Eastern* to obtain an external view of her vast size, the only one as yet permitted to them. No persons are to be allowed on board until she has been put in a proper condition for exhibiting her to the public. Cleaning, painting and other preparations, are already progressing under the direction of Capt. Hall and the agents, and the proper announcement will probably be made when she is ready for the reception of visitors.

Judge Douglas' letter of acceptance has appeared, and is published elsewhere in this morning's Times. He finds the platform adopted at Charleston, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, to be a true embodiment of the principles of Democracy, and in reviewing the proceedings at Baltimore, comes to the conclusion that he received the nomination in accordance with the established usages of the party. These preliminaries being settled satisfactorily, he feels bound in honor and duty to accept the nomination. He reiterates the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories as the vital principle of Democracy, and the only one calculated to restore tranquillity to the country, now threatened with the calamity of disunion.

The Mozart Hall General Committee held a meeting last night, and passed resolutions offering a remedy for the present "divided and distracted" condition of the Democratic Party, and censuring the "combinations and selfish associations of leading men at Washington, who have fanned dissensions, magnified differences, and sought to distract rather than unite the members of the party." The remedy proposed is the nomination of a joint electoral ticket, to be supported by the united Democracy of the State, the strongest candidate to be chosen, which, according to the present views of the Committee, is Stephen A. Douglas.

It is understood that the legality of the appointment of Lieut. Col. Johnson as Quartermaster-General, is to be contested by Col. Thomas, who was entitled by the rule of promotion to the position. The friends of the latter are quite indignant at what they denominate the positive injustice of the appointment. Rumor says that the President had determined to send the name of Col. Thomas to the Senate until within a few moments of the time when the appointment was made, but that he yielded to the wishes of Secretary Floyd.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Telegraph Company was held yesterday at the Astor House, to consider certain differences that have arisen between the Company and the Press,—partly in regard to the prices charged for telegraphic messages and partly to an alleged unfair interference, on the part of the Executive Committee of the Company, with the private and business arrangements of the Press. The whole subject was discussed at considerable length, the officers of the company endeavoring to procure an adjournment of the meeting without any action at all. Finally, however, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee of stockholders to arrange upon some terms mutually satisfactory, for the transmission of the Press dispatches, and to make a permanent contract with them therefor.

The Court of Appeals yesterday decided the case of the People against Bowen, which is understood to be in reality a suit between the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Gas Companies. The point involved was whether the Governor could sign bills after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the Court decided that he could—thus reversing the decision of the General Term. The validity of the charter of the Metropolitan Company is thus affirmed.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday bade adieu to the Empire City. At 2 P. M. they left the Metropolitan, and were escorted to Pier No. 1 North River by the Common Council Committee, the Seventy-first Regiment and the Naval Commissioners. After a delightful sail up the North and East Rivers, viewing the *Great Eastern* and the Navy Yard on the route, they were placed on board the *Niagara*, and their escort bade them adieu. The *Niagara* sails to-day for Japan, *vià* the Cape of Good Hope, and will reach her destination in about one hundred days.

The Central Park investigation was continued yesterday before the Legislative Committee, and was brought to a conclusion. The principal witness was Prof Renwick, who denied that he had ever sent a communication to the Legislature charging the Commissioners with violating their duties, but gave it as his opinion that the general plan of the Park was bad. Several other witnesses were called, but their testimony was of no importance. The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

In the Quarantine Investigation, the claim of Dr. Thompson was continued, Mr. Ray Tompkins being sworn as a witness. He testified to the circumstances of the arson of which he was personally cognizant; having gone to the house "for the purpose of saving Dr. Thompson's life." The seamstress employed in the Doctor's family was also examined relative to the articles destroyed. The case is still on.

The anniversary exercises of the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday at the Fanwood Institute, under the direction of Prof. Harvey P. Peet. Twenty-six young ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class gave various exhibitions in the sign language. At the conclusion of the exercises, diplomas were delivered to the graduates.

The roof the Academy of Music, in course of erection in Montague-street, Brooklyn, was blown down last evening, during a gust of wind. There were about forty men at work on the building at the time, of whom five only were seriously hurt. It is probable that the injuries of three of these will prove fatal. The entire damage is estimated at $7,000.

There was a reduced business at the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices somewhat irregular, except on Railway mortgages, and New-York and Erie and some of the Western shares which continue firm, money on temporary loan somewhat dearer at bank, where large preparations are making for the July dividends to be paid out on Monday. Exchange steady.

Flour was heavy, and prices tended downward. Wheat was depressed and lower. Corn ruled in favor of buyers, the available supply having been in excess of their requirements. Some speculative movements were reported in Barley. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Crude Whale Oil, Scotch Pig Iron, Hay, Sugars, Teas, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine. Cotton, Candles, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hemp, Seeds, Rice, Tobacco, Copper, Lead, Spelter and Tin were quiet. The freight engagements were less extensive.

Our Parting Guests.

Our Japanese visitors take their departure for home to-day. It may seem discourteous, but we cannot help saying we are glad they have gone. Their visit has not been without a certain interest to us, but we have had enough of it. They may be, and doubtless are, very respectable persons at home,—but their social intercourse with us has not been especially fascinating. When persons can neither speak nor understand a syllable of each other's language, and are compelled to converse through the medium of a double interpretation, their intercourse must lack something of the ease and grace essential to cordial and protracted delight in each other's society. The pantomime of the Japanese is expressive enough, but pantomime at the best is a very unsatisfactory style of conversation. One tires of it after a while, even on the stage. In the affairs of daily life, a very little of it will suffice for a long time.

The Japanese, moreover, have very little of that personal beauty,—that majesty of demeanor, graceful dignity of manners or even elegance of outward appearance, which sometimes answer in place of social qualities, and render their possessors favorites in the best social circles. They are small of stature, tawney in complexion, sleepy and feeble in their physical appearance and habits, and with only those characteristics calculated to excite a momentary curiosity. They may be very wise at home, but they have been quite as prudent here in their displays of wisdom as in their expenditures of money. We doubt whether any of our citizens, or any of the corporations which have paid them visits more or less formal, have learned from them anything whatever concerning their country, its government, its people, their habits, commerce, and future policy towards other nations, than they knew before. We doubt whether even Ald. Boole has been made either a wiser or a better man, by this visit of a Japanese Embassy to our shores.

The truth is, the Japanese came to acquire knowledge,—not to impart it. An enlightened curiosity,—a desire to explore the secret of the strength and power of that formidable civilization of the West, which has so startled the apathy of the slumbering East by its cannon and its conquests, had quite as much to do with their visit as any liberal wish to cultivate closer relations with other Powers and throw open the gates of Niphon to the commerce of the world. We have done our utmost to gratify and instruct them. We have shown them the wonders of our mechanics, the power of our machinery, and have taught them how to make and use it for themselves. We have given them models of our inventions, have instructed them in the processes of all the useful arts, and have even put into their hands the most formidable engines known to modern warfare. It will not be our fault if, with their quick ingenuity, they do not very speedily become able to fabricate for themselves all the great staples with which we have been hoping to supply them. The blame will not rest upon our shoulders, if they are not able to build and arm their forts with weapons of war as deadly as any known to us, and to resist successfully every attempt of American or English ships to force an entrance into their harbors. It is only a few years ago that the Japanese authorities applied to our Government, through Mr. Townsend Harris, for models of some of our cannon, and instruction as to their use. Our Government declined, from prudential motives, to acede to their request. But we have since grown more liberal, if they have not; and the Embassy takes back complete models of our best howitzers and Dahlgreen guns, with full instruction as to the manufacture and use of everything required, both in offensive and defensive warfare. That they will profit by this excessive liberality on our part, we may rest assured. We can only hope that we may not find ourselves among the earliest victims of our over-zealous and mistaken benevolence.

What may be the ultimate results of this extraordinary Embassy, it is, of course, impossible to predict. Thus far the most remarkable fact about it is, that it should ever have been sent. We have received its members with marked and munificent hospitality. Our general Government has incurred an expense of some hundreds of thousands of dollars for its transport and maintenance. Our City has spent at least $100,000 in professed attempts at its entertainment. We have done everything in our power to make their visit agreeable and profitable to them. What we are to receive in return for all this we shall know in due time. At the latest advices the house of our Minister in Japan was guarded by troops to protect him from assassination. Whether our late visitors will be inclined or able to deal with us in a different spirit, after their return, remains to be seen. Our expectations, we confess, are not particularly sanguine.

Municipal Excitements.

Sensations and excitements are now multiplying so fast in New-York that it is sincerely to be hoped they will result in infusing a little of the *nil admirari* spirit into the population. We should be sorry to see a cold indifference take the place of the exaltation by which the City is now characterized, but there is a happy medium between brutal cynicism and frantic exuberance of sentiment, on which we have so far never managed to hit. There is something decidedly provincial in the convulsions into which we fall over every great man that passes our way and great event that befalls us, and it is high time they ceased. When the City went stark mad over Kossuth and Jenny Lind, it was ten or twelve years younger than it is now, and this may be considered a valid excuse, as ten years is an age in New York.

But we have now attained such a size and preeminence, that such antics by no means befit us. Grown men are just as ridiculous when they clap their hands, and cut capers for joy, as when they blubber over their everyday griefs and trials. Our position as the real Metropolis of the United States—the centre of art and literature and commerce—is no longer open to dispute. We have won in the race. Every other competitor has fallen far into the rear, so that we may rely on drawing to our streets every thing and every body at all famous, or curious, or novel, or grand that ever appears in the United States, just as surely as Paris or London attracts all the celebrities of France and England. This will henceforward be the city to see, the port to anchor in. We need have no doubts or misgivings about it. When any stranger of distinction visits America, we may rely upon it he will find it repay him better to visit New-York than any place else. When any novelty in art or science is produced, it must come here in order to insure of either glory or profit.

Under these circumstances we really should make an effort to wear our honors meekly, to adapt our demeanor to our rank—to admire heartily without indulging in extravagances that a week later become matters for shame and regrets. It would be pardonable in a newsboy to dance a jig upon receiving a hundred dollars, but a man who makes a hundred dollars every day would be justly considered crazy if he indulged in any such demonstrations over every similar sum he lodged in the Bank. Our great events are ceasing to be rare. This Summer we have already had the Japanese; are now in ecstacies over the *Great Eastern*; have the arrival of the Benecia Boy to look forward to next week; and are promised the Prince of Wales and Prince Napoleon in rapid succession afterwards. We must not, and cannot get into hysterics over them all. When we allow the rabble of the City Hall to vote away our money for processions, balls and illuminations, we are always sorry for it afterwards. Who is there now who speaks of the Atlantic Cable celebration without a sneer? Who is there who will not ridicule the Japanese excitement a week hence?

Moreover, the frequency with which great events will hereafter come upon us, renders it absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the means of doing anybody any real honor, we should be more chary of our processions, dinners and balls. If we tender everybody our "hospitalities," and follow everybody up with a "committee of reception," they will soon cease to have any meaning, to say nothing of their expense, when our City conducts them. We do not wish to see anybody's admiration for anything really admirable one iota diminished; but we do wish to see the Municipality become a little stronger in the nerves, shake off its tendency to hysterics and avoid going into fits once a week. The emotions of a large city are too serious to be lightly given way to.

France and Prussia at Baden.

France and Germany have met on that thrice famous frontier of the Rhine, to look each other in the face, and judge, if they can, what the future has in store for them and it. If we are to believe the angry and sarcastic leader of the English Press, the 16th of June, 1860, will be marked in the annals of Teutonism as a day of shame and humiliation for all true German hearts. The London *Times*, which for months past has been extolling Prussia as the natural head of Germany, and as, of all the Great Powers of Europe, the most near and dear to England, on hearing that the Prince-Regent has gone to shake hands, at Baden-Baden, with Napoleon III., flies into a sudden fury of contempt for the blindness, greed, and incapacity of Germans in general, and German Princes in particular. Prussia is politely compared to a stupid trout, without wit enough to know deadly bait from wholesome food, and to a blundering crow, which sees its father nailed upon a barn-door, and yet flies directly into the fowler's toils.

The *Times* apparently interprets the interview of the 16th of June as the overture of a new political opera, at the finale of which we are to see the Emperor of the French bestowing his paternal benediction on a new Confederation of the Rhine, while the Prince Regent of Prussia bears up his imperial train in the rear. This is the English version of the simple announcement that the heads of two of the great Continental Governments have met in Conference within the borders of another State, and that all the Sovereigns of Germany have crowded to the same place, there to wait upon the words of the potentates upon whom, or rather upon one of whom the *Times* thus confers the supreme arbitration of their common destinies. It is but natural that the English Press, after laboring so sedulously to sow distrust and ill feeling between Prussia and France, and after urging the aggrandizement of Prussia up to a certain point at which the monarchy of Frederic might be supposed strong enough to act as a formidable antagonist to France, but not strong enough to dispense with the alliance of England, should feel somewhat nettled on seeing the Prussian Regent accept the hand held out to him by the French Sovereign, and not a little alarmed, also, at the bare prospect of such a revival of the relations of France with Prussia as might result in the gradual division of Central Europe between the two States.

But Americans can hardly be expected to accept implicitly the views of so plainly prejudiced and interested a witness, on an event which may prove to have, indeed, very momentous historical consequences. It is of no little importance to us whether England can or cannot contrive to keep Prussia still chained to the chariot wheels of her own policy, or whether the magnificent resources of Central Germany shall or shall not continue to be cramped and wasted under that "impossible" system known as the German Confederation. A Prusso-German alliance with England against France is the last hope of the aristocratic and dynastic party in England. So long as the political condition of Germany continues to be the chaos of small intrigues, provincial passions, and incoherent ambitions which, under the Metternich system of 1815, it was designed forever more to be, so long Prussia will retain just enough weight in that chaos to need the support and influence of an English alliance for the attainment, in however slight a degree, of that preponderance to which her numbers, her wealth and her intelligence entitle her, and after which her rulers have steadily but unsuccessfuly striven. While things remain in this state, the English oligarchy can always cherish the hope of being able to entangle their powerful but dependent German friend in their own political purposes.

Such a relation as this must naturally tempt the rulers of both nations aside from the plain and practical policy which the state of the world to-day demands, and into which the intelligence of the English and the Prussian people would rapidly lead them were all dreams of dynastic combinations and Anti-Gallican alliances forever dissipated. The alarmists of the English Press and Parliament have done their best to foster that rancorous hatred and dread of France which burns in the breasts of the least advanced and liberal classes of Germany, on the pretext that the peace of the world can only be preserved by imposing respect on the French people and their ruler. They have succeeded in no slight degree, and thousands of Germans have been echoing for months past the language of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that "Germany can expect security only from the development of her armed independence." The King of Bavaria, in particular, among the lesser German Sovereigns, has become inflamed with this Teutonic ardor, and has even conceived the notion that by skillfully manipulating the fears and passions of the lesser German States, he might be able to organize a third German Power capable of holding the balance of power between Austria and Prussia, and of taking the leadership of Germany away from both of these monarchies. It was the King of Bavaria who first proposed the assemblage of the minor German Princes at Baden; and the purposes of the Anti-Napoleonic party in England would no doubt have been very well answered by a fine and fiery assemblage of petty and chivalric German sovereigns, venting Teutonism and defiance of France almost within sound of the guns of Strasbourg. But it does not happen to suit the Prince Regent of Prussia to have such a pressure put upon himself and his Government. It has just begun to occur to the Prussian leaders that German unity is not necessarily more of a dream than Italian unity. They see Sardinia gradually drawing to herself the whole Italian Peninsula by the force of her enlightenment, her freedom and her determined policy. Why should not Prussia play the same part in Germany? It is all very well to distrust France and denounce the Bonapartes, to invoke the shade of Blucher, and revive the glories of Waterloo. But if passionate hostility to France and credulous devotion to England are to result only in adjourning, perhaps forever, the day of a new German Confederation around the banner of the Hohenzollerns, Prussia may well hesitate as to the part which it becomes her to assume.

Hence, when the Emperor Napoleon, upon hearing of the proposed Bavarian Conference at Baden, at once invited the Prince Regent to a meeting with himself at the same time and place, the Prussian ruler caught at the suggestion with an eagerness altogether disgusting to his English allies. In the presence of Napoleon and the Prince of Prussia, the cohort of Kings, Grand-dukes and Electors, sinks into a very secondary importance, and assumes in the eyes of Europe more the air of a *cortège* come to do honor to the arbiters of the Continent, than of a Congress of Princes consulting upon the common defence of their common Fatherland.

Upon the immediate results of this Conference it would be idle to speculate. It may very possibly produce no practical and visible results at all upon the political condition of Germany, beyond the very important results of completely demoralizing the German propaganda against France, and of confirming Prussia in her proper place at the head of the Confederation. In the first of these aspects, it is certainly a new diplomatic triumph of the ruler of France; in the second, it ought eventually to enure to the permanent good of Germany. If it be true that the Prince Regent's acceptance of the Emperor's invitation was brought about by his sister the Empress-Dowager of Russia, that lady has done her native land good service. Prussia is the natural hope of German unity. And however that unity may be brought about, it is a point of clear and practical interest to the whole civilized world that it should be effected. America, in least, has no reason for worshiping the idols of 1815; and it is of more consequence to us as a great commercial people that the vexatious divisions which now paralyze the energy of the German race should be swept away, than that the frontiers of the Rhine should be preserved as the Allies in Paris dictated them, or that England should continue to keep Prussia on a war-footing at the door of her own Foreign Office.

Ripples from the Aldermanic Pool.

By closely and patiently examining the votes in the Board of Aldermen on all questions affecting money, or money's worth, we have discovered a secret little less auriferous than that of the fabled "philosopher's stone." We have found that there exists in the Board of Aldermen a combination of eleven members who always vote together on money questions, irrespective of party lines; who are always appointed on committees where perquisites can be enjoyed; and who are frequently referred to in mysterious whispers round the City Hall as the "Aldermen in the pool."

These eleven consist of Aldermen Peck, (President,) Boole, *Brady*, Tuomey, Cornell, Genet, Platt, *Smith*, Henry, *Starr* and Owens—the Republicans being printed in italics;—thus leaving out in the cold Messrs. and Aldermen Barry, Bagley, Russell, *Darragh*, Seagrist, and the widely celebrated Terence Farley. The eleven men are those who figure on all such jolly jobs as the Japanese reception, celebrations and civic festivities of all kinds, and who have the Chairmanships and a majority voice in all Committees affecting contract work, salaries and offices *et id omne genus* of profitable labor.

But it is not alone in the sphere of their mere Aldermanic duties, that these men reap the reward of their services to a grateful City. Their favor follows them home—follows them into their private business, and pours out wealth on their patriotic heads through the very largest end of the Goddess Plenty's horn.

To cite one case in point of the perfectly fair and honest profits made by these people, let us take the case of Alderman Wm. J. Peck, who is—outside of his Aldermanic duties—engaged in the brick and cement business. Now Peck, as is well-known, has strong claims on the gratitude of the Croton Board; strong claims in the past, from the fact that, but for him, Ex-Alderman Thomas Stevens could not have been appointed President of the Board; and strong, yea stronger claims in the future, because His Honor the Mayor could remove Stevens, Tappan and Cramer all together, should Peck withdraw the strong prop of his sustaining favor.

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that Peck should exert his influence to get jobs under the Croton Board for his friends; that he should take an interest in those sewering jobs which are given out at the discretion of the Board, without the troublesome formality of advertising for "the lowest bidder." These jobs are so much clear and absolute patronage to be bestowed at will, and therefore it is but right that the Commissioners should consider their friends in the distribution thereof.

Such being the facts of the case, it is not to be wondered at that we find many "active Democrats" actively making fortunes by doing the City some service and themselves a good deal more, in fulfilment of this Croton Board patronage. Nor certainly should it be wondered at when we find that these "active Democrats" have fallen into a habit of late of procuring all their materials, such as brick and cement, from Peck—the beloved of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners. Nothing could be more natural—nothing more soothing to our best perceptions of human gratitude.

In like manner it is but right that when any wines or liquors have to be bought at the Corporation expense, Alderman Tuomey should have the privilege of being consulted as to their flavors and price. He is an expert at the business; has mixed and made all conceivable kinds of tipple, with his own Aldermanic hands. And so, too, when butcher's meat is the subject under discussion—when guests are to be feasted on the very best the land affords,—what more thoroughly proper than that Alderman Cornell should be asked to give an opinion of an opinionative kind?

Whether the day will ever come that our City is to be freed from these combinations in her Boards of Legislation, it would be difficult to predict. We heard a fuss not very many years ago about a Common Council known as the "Forty Thieves"—those tutelary guardians under whose auspices the existing City Railroads were put into operation. But the time for talking about "Forty Thieves" would seem to have gone by, and the City subsides into apathy under a system more monstrous and extortionate than anything yet shadowed forth in the course of the world's municipal experience.

The Arthur Edwards Claim and the Veto.

When Mr. Hale made a reckless attack upon the Court of Claims in the Senate, the other day,—reflecting upon the memory of the very able and pains-taking Judges of that tribunal, now deceased, and upon the judicial character of one of the living members, Judge Scarburg,—we thought a motive might be detected in his speech beyond what met the eye. After denouncing some bill that had passed the Senate at its last session, he said that it had, "*by some means or other, got through the Court of Claims.*" A more severe impeachment of the integrity or ability of a Judicial tribunal can hardly be imagined. There is no way in which any case can pass this Court, except upon such testimony and upon the application of such legal principles as would establish it in any other Court in the land, that might be clothed with the same jurisdiction. Mr. Hale, therefore, could only have intended to insinuate that the Judges were bribed, or captured by the button-hole and lobbied with, or befooled, and the interests of the United States sacrificed, in spite of the able solicitors who have them in especial charge. This was a grave charge against the Court and against the solicitors. It was followed up by remarks in the same vein, touching the facility with which the Treasury was plundered—conveying the idea that while the Court of Claims and other Senators might unite in the robbery of the Treasury, yet the Senator from New-Hampshire formed a splendid exception in this era of venality, and was ready to denounce all public robbers, whether they appeared as Senators or Judges.

It turns out that about this time Mr. Hale was very much exercised by a case in which he felt a "particular interest"—such a "particular interest" as any Senator, or even any New-York Common Councilman, or Assemblyman, might feel in a case that presented such a magnificent margin between the original demand and the ultimate overlayings. This was no other than the Arthur Edwards claim, that has become somewhat notorious from the veto of the President, and is perhaps destined to even wider notoriety than it has yet achieved. There is certainly great room for explanation about it, for somebody to figure in—and we hope that this room will be promptly occupied.

From the debates of the *Globe*, as the story is told by the friends of the bill, we learn that Capt. Edwards and his associates transported the United States mail from point to point on the Northern Lakes. He was paid for the way-bag mail, but for the great through mail he received no compensation. For some reason not appearing, the Post-office Department declined to settle his account for the latter service. Mr. Edwards went to the Court of Claims, and the Court rejected his claim. Though that is a tribunal, according to Mr. Hale, where worthless claims may be "*got through by some means or other*," it would seem that there was no soft appliance, no palm anointing, no lobby logic, which could answer the purposes of Mr. Edwards and his associates. Notwithstanding the general "openness" of the Treasury, as Mr. Hale advertises it, these gentlemen could find no access to it through the Court of Claims. That gate, at least, was shut against them.

Nothing daunted, and hoping for better luck next time, the petitioners presented themselves before Congress. Here they hit upon a perfect placer. Their original demand was for $25,180. They went to the Post-office Committee of the Senate. Mr. Hale met them with arms as open as the Treasury. He made up a new account for them. He discovered that they were much more deeply injured than they had ever imagined. He espoused their cause, and by "some means or other" a bill was "got through" both Houses in double quick time, the effect of which would have been, on the President's figures, to give Mr. Edwards and his associates upwards of eighty thousand dollars! This bill was sent to the President, who returned it with his veto, and the pregnant observation: "The enormous difference in their [the claimants'] favor between their own original demand and the amount granted by the present bill constitutes my chief objection to it." The accuracy of Mr. Buchanan's calculation was disputed by Mr. Hale, but was vindicated by Mr. Yulee, the gentleman who, "with so much distinction and ability, presides over the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads,"—as the Senator from New-Hampshire says—and who was, therefore, in the very place to know all about this claim. Mr. Yulee says that the bill vetoed by the President, on the most favorable calculation, gave the claimants more than twice as much as they originally demanded, and that the President, in his statement of the "enormous difference" to which he alludes, is substantially correct.

We submit that for a modest man—and we all know that modesty is the Senator's forte—Mr. Hale did not stand precisely in the position which made it becoming for him to assail the Court of Claims, or to harangue his brother Senators on the exposed condition of the Treasury,—except upon the principle on which the culprit in the crowd joins in the outcry of "Stop thief!" Here is a case rejected by the Court of Claims—taken up by Mr. Hale, and on his calculation and under his patronage pushed through both Houses of Congress, with a dispatch quite unprecedented, for an amount admitted to be more than double that of the original demand, and claimed to be nearly *three times as large!* On its return to the Senate with the veto, the question being—"Shall the bill pass, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" thirty Senators voted in the negative, and twenty-one in the affirmative. This question seems to have been decided by a strict party vote—all the Republicans voting against the veto and not intending thereby, we imagine, to express an opinion on the merits of the bill. We hope that our Republican friends do not intend to make martyrs of themselves in this way *very often*—for there is a popular common sense that is readily capable of grasping these subjects, and which cannot fail to see that though Mr. Edwards and his associates rendered service on the *Northern Lakes*, and were vouched for by such good Republicans as Mr. Bingham of Michigan, and Mr. Hale of New-Hampshire, the President could not have been far out of the way in calling upon Congress to reconsider a bill, by which they had sought to bestow upon a public creditor two or three times as much as he ever pretended to claim!

The Japanese and American Women.

We hoped we had done with this subject—but the receipt of the following note, from a perfectly reliable source, compels us to refer to it again:

> *To the Editor of the New-York Times:*
>
> I know that it is not impossible for the editor of a newspaper to be imposed upon. However wary he may be, errors may sometimes creep into his columns. Here is a case in point:
>
> Interested to know the truth or falsity of the statements made in the newspapers relating to the Japanese Tommy, and particularly those which have appeared in a certain newspaper, and in the letter purporting to have been written by "An American officer," which your columns lately contained, I called yesterday on Capt. ——, one of the two officers who have this Embassy in charge, and inquired of him whether the statements in the journal referred to, and those contained in the note in your columns, were facts. He denied all knowledge of the letter which appeared in the Times, and pronounced it a forgery—saying he had not even seen it. He said there was no truth in the slanders which have appeared in other journals, and that no woman in this or any other city ever approached this Japanese boy in any other way than to satisfy mere curiosity. He said that Tommy had received some childish notes telling him that the writers were glad he had come to this country, hoped he would be a good boy, &c., &c.; and that this is all the foundation there is for all this scandal. He gave me the liberty of contradicting on his authority the statements I have here referred to. I send you herewith my name and address.
>
> Respectfully yours.

We have struck out the name of the officer referred to, because we have no right to make it public without his consent. Justice to ourselves, however, compels us to say that he did write the communication referred to, and that it was published in our columns at his request. Greatly to our regret, we were constrained to accept it as conclusive on the point that the conduct of a very large number of American women towards the Japanese, had been characterized by the grossest and most disreputable indecorum. It stated, in explicit terms, that "Tommy does receive love-letters from foolish young ladies;" that "*every day there is a pile of them a foot high*," which were handed over to the executive officer, "read, and sent back to the parents of those who wrote them." This statement, coming, as we said, from the very highest authority, left no reasonable room for doubt as to the fact, and we were compelled to the belief, which we reluctantly expressed, that our home training, public schools and social influences were doing much less for our rising generation of women than we had hoped.

We are very glad of an opportunity to say that we believe the whole story to have been from the beginning, in the main a miserable and unmanly slander, fostered by the scandal-loving propensities and reckless exaggerations of a portion of the public Press, and most wrongfully strengthened and stamped with authenticity by the statements of the "Naval officer" in question. That he should have denied the writing of the letter appears incredible. That he has positively disclaimed as unfounded the substantial allegations which it contained, and branded, as positively and disgustingly false, the still more odious statements on the same subject which have appeared in other quarters, we know. We have it on his own authority that the statements of his letter were very gross exaggerations, intended more as badinage than as serious statements of fact,—that no letters whatever from women have reached the Embassy or been sent to any of the Japanese, which could cast discredit upon their writers, and that the only foundation for the whole story is the fact, that five or six notes have come in daily, apparently from children, welcoming the Japanese and saying they wanted very much to see them. This simple and perfectly innocent occurrence has given rise to the volumes of scandal which have been spread by the Press upon this subject.

We regret exceedingly that the Press should have been made, to any degree, instrumental in giving currency or countenance to so gross and unfounded an aspersion upon the character of American women. But we urge, partly in self-defence and partly as a word of rebuke and advice to those who complain of the license and recklessness of the Press in regard to such matters, that they have no right to throw upon editors the responsibility for statements which have been made upon their authority or with their tacit concurrence. There has been no time during the stay of the Japanese in this country, when the naval officers in charge of them could not have arrested these scandals by a single authoritative denial. One would think that a proper sensitiveness to the character of their countrywomen would have prompted them to this course, even at the sacrifice of some imaginary dignity. Certainly it ought to have prevented their publication of allegations, which they afterwards feel compelled to repudiate in some quarters, and to explain and qualify in others.

Wanted—Another Ball.—We trust the Aldermen are not about to lose the opportunity which now presents itself of giving another "ball of welcome." There is, we believe, a "Committee of Reception" assigned to the *Great Eastern*, charged with the duty of tendering her officers the hospitalities; and as there is as much money in the City Treasury as ever, Boole and his associates will, doubtless, not be backward in appropriating as large a sum as possible to the necessities of the occasion. As he gave a ball to the Japanese, a dinner would now be a pleasing change. The only objection to it would be that there would not be nearly so many tickets to distribute for a banquet as for a ball, and the Aldermanic star would consequently lose some of the lustre which it has displayed ever since the arrival of the Japanese. It would not be a bad idea to have the *Great Eastern* handed over bodily to the "Committee of Reception," with the privilege of supplying admissions to their friends *ad lib.* Another such opportunity of acquiring distinction in a pleasant way, is not likely soon to offer itself, as we believe measures have been taken for the protection of the Prince of Wales against the embraces of the City Fathers.

THE JAPANESE.

The Embassy Escorted to the Harriet Lane—Excursion up the North and East Rivers—Reception on Board the Niagara—Their Quarters in the Ship, &c., &c.

Sionada, (adieu,) was the watch-word among the Japanese at the Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday morning. Long ere the mid-day season for their rice and fish, they had donned their newest robes, and prepared for the final leave-taking. The Messrs. LELAND, their attentive hosts, came in for a plentiful share of presents in acknowledgment of the many disinterested attentions paid to their comfort. To CHARLES LELAND was given a sword and suit of clothes; to WARREN, various articles of apparel, and a number of trinkets, together with some Japanese caps; to SIMEON, a sword and a Japanese robe, and to WILLIAM, the identical suit in which TOMMY was presented to the President. Accompanying the present was a note in the Japanese language, of which the following is a translation:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1860.
Major WM. W. LELAND: I am pleased to present to you the suit of clothes worn by me when I presented to President BUCHANAN. I hope you will keep them in my remembrance. Friend your,
TATEISH ONOJERO,
("TOMMY.")

The Common Council Committee were not so much favored by the Embassy, but each member received either as presents, or by purchase or exchange, a number of mementoes of the delegation from Niphon.

The comparative neglect manifested toward our distinguished visitors on their departure from other cities caused a determination on the part of New-Yorkers that the leave-taking here should be more impressive. The Seventy-first Regiment promptly responded to a call to escort the Embassy from the hotel, and although receiving but tardy notice, managed to turn out over 400 men, including the band and officers. The Regiment, under command of Col. VOSBURGH, formed on Bond-street, the right resting on Broadway, at 1 o'clock, and from thence marched to the Metropolitan, headed by Dodworth's Band. After a brief delay the Naval Commission, Common Council Committee, and the higher members of the Embassy, appeared and took their seats in the carriages, and the procession moved down Broadway in fine style. First came the Police; next the Reception Committee and the Embassy in carriages; the Treaty Box in charge of TOMMY, in a new and attractive pagoda drawn by six horses and highly ornamented after a design by Councilmen JOHN VAN TINE and LENT. The Seventy-first Regiment acting as a guard of honor to the whole.

Along the route of the procession down Broadway and Battery-place to Pier 1, the crowd was dense, and the reception of the Japanese enthusiastic. TOMMY, especially, was the subject of the usual attentions, and bowed in acknowledgment of the various exclamations of greeting and farewell that were directed to him. The Princes also bowed their appreciation of the honors shown them, and appeared to enjoy the scene slightly.

Arrived at the *Harriet Lane*, which was moored at Pier No. 1, North River, the Military formed line, and the Ambassadors and their escort of Committees dismounted and walked through the open ranks to the gang-plank. Here the argus-eyed Police Superintendent KENNEDY, and the vigilant Alderman BOOLE, took care that nobody went on board but those authorized, and, after two or three, who had mysteriously edged on board, were ejected, and the last lagging Japanese had waddled aboard with his load of purchased presents, the word was given, and the *Harriet Lane* shot out into the stream. As the Ambassadors came on board they were received with rolling drums, the band playing "Hail Columbia." They were immediately escorted to the quarter-deck where Capt. FAUNCE, welcomed them on board his ship with a sailor's cordial hospitality, soon after; Col. VOSBURGH, came on board, and in a neat address bid the Embassy adieu. The Princes briefly thanked the Colonel for the compliment paid them by his escort.

As soon as the *Harriet Lane* was fairly under way, the Princes were, by order of Capt. FAUNCE, complimented with the Ambassador's salute of seventeen guns. The "Ready, port, fire," and "ready, starboard, fire" of the First Lieutenant, and the regular discharge of the guns, appeared to please the Japanese much, but the clouds of smoke and the smell of powder—almost suffocating—were not so agreeable. The salute was at length ended, however, and the company allowed to enjoy the delightful sail up the North River. The view of Jersey City and Hoboken, the forest of shipping, the large foundries, machine-shops and other manufactories near the river, the towering roofs and steeples of the vast City, as it stretched as far as the eye could reach, the fleets of steamboats and sailing craft in the Bay appeared, however, to excite far more interest among those who viewed them daily, then the guests in whose honor the trip was taken, and to whom the interesting scene was new. All on board seemed to remark this, and there was general curiosity to see how the Niphonese would regard the famed Leviathan, that excites such wonder in this City of sensations.

But we neared the *Great Eastern*, looming out of the water like a range of rock-ribbed hills, topped with winter forests, and nearly every eye was strained to view the oceanic monster. The docks were lined with vast crowds of spectators, the rigging of the shipping in the vicinity was filled with adventurous gazers and the scene was was one of exceeding interest. But the Japanese looked on with that undisturbable apathy, that calm indifference, complete *nonchalance*, and stoical complacency that would indicate to a common mind an irrevocable stupidity. They leaned lazily over the taffrail, gazed on the wonder of the world with a sleepy listlessness, and appeared as unmoved as if there were lots of *Great Easterns* to be seen every day in Japan, and as if she wasn't such a big ship after all.

Alderman BOOLE, however, with an undeviating eye to the glory of our country, had fortified himself with the necessary documents to prevent the big foreign ship creating too much of a sensation on the minds of our foreign friends. As the *Harriet Lane* (recalling the fable of the toad and the ox) neared the *Great Eastern*, the great host of the Turk and the Japanese took occasion to present to the Princes, on behalf of E. K. COLLINS, a neatly drawn chart of the lines of the *Adriatic*, showing her exact size and model. And, furthermore, the worthy Alderman took occasion to whisper into the ear of the interpreter, "American ship smaller, but go much faster;" and lest the interpreter should forget or neglect his duty, the Alderman shouted the same message into SIMME-BUGEN'S ear, although SIMME did not know a word of what he said, and probably supposed he intended to tell him that the big ship was one of our small tug-boats. SIMME BUGEN simply smiled; MURAGAKE AWAJE-NO KAMI bowed; OGURI BUNGO-NO KAMI looked wise, and MARITA OKATORO pocketed the map with an air of "Got anything else to spare?" or "Keep-what-you get and get-what-you can-ativeness," truly refreshing. The Japanese pockets are capacious, and in them are bournes from which no traveler returns, nor aught to tell the tale of the mysterious disappearance.

The scene on the *Harriet Lane* was quite picturesque. All the Embassy had donned new toggery—as indeed they have on every public occasion since their arrival in this country. Each had about him some memento of his visit. There were bird cages, shoes, cigars, india rubbers, watches, newspapers and many bulkier articles. TOMMY was promiscuously omnipresent, exhausting his little stock of English, becoming disgusted with attention, shaking hands, writing cards, reading newspapers, looking after the treaty box, waving his handkerchief or hat to the ladies on passing boats, and making himself generally conspicuous. The inferior officers of the Embassy lounged about the deck, smoked, jabbered among themselves, examined watches, pitched into Yankee time-pieces as not good, (they have a habit of doctoring watches with jack-knives,) and passing away the time as best they could.

The *Harriet Lane* sailed up the North River as far as Weehawken, down around the Battery, and up the East River to Corlear's Hook, back past the Navy-yard, around the Battery to the *Niagara*, which lay off Ellis' Island ready to receive her distinguished guests. The whole trip occupied about three hours, and was remarkable for the fact that there was not a particle of spirituous liquor, or refreshments of any kind, except water, on board. This oversight was owing to the fact that Capt. FAUNCE supposed the Common Council would attend to that matter, and, *vice versa*, the Common Council thought Capt. FAUNCE would attend to it, (which it was not his business to do,) and so the City saved a bill and everybody was dry.

The scene as the *Harriet Lane* approached the *Niagara* was quite exciting. Capt. MCKEAN and his officers stood on the quarter deck, and a Company of Marines was drawn up with presented arms. As the distance between the vessels became very short, the *Niagara* boomed out a salute of seventeen guns, the Ambassadors welcome, [illegible] her flag, and in an instant every yard was manned with seamen. Just at this moment a squall came up, and the sight of the two hundred and fifty men, shivering and shaking, the fluttering of the two hundred and fifty sh[illegible] and pairs of pants, the men hanging on with nervous grasp, and the swiftly descending rain, rendered the scene one of unusual interest. The momentary fierceness of the squall seemed to destine some of the men to immediate precipitance upon the deck. Hats was blown off, and finally some of the luckless tars were obliged to get down and grasp the yards for safety. It was with no small delight that all who viewed the thrilling scene heard the order for the men to "all on deck."

As soon as the Ambassadors were on board the *Niagara*, Capt. DUPONT, on behalf of the Naval Commission, resigned his charge to Capt. MCKEAN, of the *Niagara*. Capt. MCKEAN cordially welcomed the Embassy. He informed them that it would be a pleasure as well as a duty for him to fulfill the instructions of the Government to land them on their native shores. He invited them to view their quarters, and to suggest any alterations which in their opinion would facilitate their accommodation, which, he said, would be readily attended to by the officers of the ship. The Ambassadors thanked Capt. MCKEAN for his cordial welcome, and proceeded to their quarters.

The three Princes and the Governor have four capacious state-rooms at the stern of the upper deck. These rooms are elegantly furnished with swinging beds, bureaus and other requisite conveniences, and all open into a spacious saloon, where they may be perfectly isolated if they please. The Princes have each a private bath-room, in the immediate vicinity of their quarters. The officers' rooms are ranged on the same deck with the Princes, according to rank. The extent of the accommodations could, however, hardly be appreciated at the time, on account of the presence of such a vast amount of unstored luggage. The entire Embassy expressed great delight with the accommodations provided for them on this, the finest ship of the American Navy.

After partaking of the hospitality of Capt. MCKEAN and the officers of the ward-room mess, the company proceeded to bid farewell to the members of the Embassy. Alderman Boole, Bagley, Cornell and Brady, and Councilmen Lent, Shaw, Van Tine, Hall, Van West, the members of the Naval Commission, and the Messrs. Leland, all took leave of the Ambassadors by a cordial shake of the hand. The visiting company then proceeded on board the tug *Huntress*, which had brought to the *Niagara* the subordinate officers of the Embassy, and together with the *Harriet Lane* cast off for the return. Salutes were fired from the *Lane* and the *Niagara*, the Japanese flag run up to the *Niagara's* fore-royal, the sailors cheered, the City delegation responded, hats and handkerchiefs waved, and the Japanese had their final *sionada*.

Whether their visit has been profitable to Japan or to America, pleasant to themselves, or satisfactory to their country, time must determine. Certainly the American national and municipal Governments, and the people at large, have received them with an extensive and expensive hospitality.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the *Niagara*:

Captain—Wm. W. McKean.
Lieutenants—Isaac N. Brown, Jno. Guest, Wm. F. Spicer, D. P. McKerkle, J. C. P. DeKrafft, Edward C. Potter, R. D. May.
Surgeon—Robert Woodworth.
Passed Ass't. Surgeon—D. B. Conrad.
Assistant Surgeon—Jas. McMasters.
Purser—Thomas R. Ware.
Captain's Clerk—Evan M. Buchanan.
Purser's Clerk—Thomas C. Dudley.
Chief Engineer—W. P. Williamson.
First Assistants—D. B. Macomb, H. Ashton Ramsay.
Second Assistants—C. B. Kid, C. A. C. Du Plaine.
Third Assistants—Robt. Potts, Levi R. Greene, R. H. Gunnell, A. H. Fisher, Geo. W. Tennant.
Marine Officers:
First Lieutenant—Israel Greene.
Second Lieutenant—George Butler.
Midshipmen—E. G. Reed, J. B. Marvin, W. S. Schely, H. B. Robeson, Silas Casey, James O. Kane, T. L. Swann.
Boatswain—Armisted Pomeroy.
Gunner—Richard J. Hill.
Carpenter—H. P. Leslie.
Sailmaker—Stephen Seaman.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Manhattan vs. The Metropolitan Gas Company.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, June 29.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day. Before adjourning the Court decided the case of The People *vs.* BOWEN, reversing the decision of the General Term, that the Governor could not sign a bill after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The case of The People *vs.* BOWEN was, in reality, a suit between the Manhattan and Metropolitan Gas Companies. The decision affirms the validity of the charter of the latter. LEO.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON INDORSED.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, June 29.

Most of the nominations of the Democratic State Convention yesterday were made by acclamation. The proceedings generally were harmonious.

It was announced that Gen. CASS was in the city, when a motion was made to invite him to attend the Convention. This was laid on the table; and a subsequent motion to recall it was voted down by a decisive majority, as was also a resolution indorsing the foreign and domestic policy of the present National Administration.

Resolutions approving of the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON were enthusiastically carried.

Notwithstanding the rain last evening the ratification meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Thursday, June 28.

The Democratic Convention passed strong resolutions indorsing DOUGLAS and non-intervention. After their adjournment a large Douglas ratification meeting was held and addresses made.

Political Rejoicings.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, June 29,

The DOUGLAS ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall this evening was large and enthusiastic. Mr. E. C. BAILEY presided. Mr. OLIVER STEPHENS, Delegate to the Baltimore Convention; Hon. Mr. RICHARDSON of Illinois and others addressed the assemblage. Resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

A series of violent thunderstorms prevailed during the evening, which did some damage.

A schooner at Russia wharf was struck by lightning, shattering one of her masts. A big tree on the Common was badly damaged.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 28.

The Republican demonstration to-night, ratifying the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, is a grand and imposing affair, embracing a torch-light procession, illuminations, &c. The mass meeting is held in State House-square, where addresses are being made by Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Gov. GOODWIN, Ex-Gov. COLBY, and others. Altogether it is one of the most enthusiastic political demonstrations ever held in the State.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE RATIFICATION.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Friday, June 29.

There was a great ratification of the nominations of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE last night, at which the enthusiasm was tremendous. A. R. SMITH's address elicited great applause. He was followed by several others.

National Resolutions Passed by the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 29.

A series of national resolutions were presented in the House by Mr. SACKETT of Portsmouth, that New-Hampshire recognizes its Constitutional duties and claims its Constitutional rights; the second denounces the extension of Slavery by the General Government into free territory; the third affirms that Congress has power, and ought to exercise it, of regulating the Territories; the fourth denounces the Slave-trade; the fifth affirms that, as the present sectional, as well as the present national, disputes have grown out of a disregard of the admonitions of WASHINGTON, it is highly proper that the country return thereto.

The Legislature will not probably adjourn before Tuesday. A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a Committee to investigate whether the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad had violated its charter.

A Missing Man Heard From.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, June 29.

A strange development has just been made in regard to the whereabouts of E. L. DE FOREST, who was missed from the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, on the 7th of January, 1857, and who was supposed to have been murdered. A letter was received this morning, by the Cashier of the New-Haven Bank, signed by DE FOREST, and dated Melbourne, April 17, 1860, inquiring after his back dividends, which he says he has not drawn for some time past. He adds that he has given the power of attorney to Messrs. MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, Wall street, New-York, to enable them to receive his dividends. He also asks a statement of the amount so paid, and the price of the stock at the latest sales. A careful comparison of the letter with other of his manuscripts shows a striking resemblance throughout, and no doubt is expressed of the genuineness of the letter. It comes by way of London and Boston.

Following is the letter referred to:

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 17, 1860.

CASHIER OF NEW-HAVEN BANK—*Sir*: I am owner of — shares in the capital stock of your Bank. For some time past I have not drawn the dividends on them.

I have recently given to Messrs. MAILLER and QUEREAU, of the firm of MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, Wall-street, New-York, a power of attorney, to enable them to receive on my account. Will you oblige by sending to me directly through the mail a statement of the amount of dividends so paid to them by you; also the price of the stock at the latest sales.

E. L. DE FOREST.

Philadelphia Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

Prof. LOWE ascended last evening in his mammoth balloon and landed at 9 o'clock in Medford, N. J.

Judge DOUGLAS will arrive here on Saturday night *en route* to New-York, and will probably receive a serenade after the ratification meeting.

The *North American* recommends that the *Great Eastern* visit Philadelphia for a short time if only to clear itself of Barnacles with the fresh water of the Delaware.

Fatal Accident at Regatta.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, June 29.

A sad accident occurred at the close of the College regatta in our harbor this afternoon. Two sail-boats were upset by the high winds. From one of them a Mrs. SPERRY, of Meriden, was drowned. Her body was soon recovered. The boat contained nearly a dozen persons.

New Counterfeits in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 29.

Counterfeit $100 bills on a general plate used by a large number of banks in New-England have made their appearance in this City, over $5,000 having been presented at various banking houses on the Prescott Bank, Lowell, and Newton Bank, Newton. They have for a vignette a spread eagle, with canal locks and rail cars in the distance and the numerals '100', on each side of the vignette. It is supposed that the counterfeits are made in Canada.

The Bridges over the Hackensack River.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, June 29.

The proprietors of the bridges over the Hackensack have filed their bill in Chancery, asking for an injunction to restrain the Hoboken Land Improvement Company from erecting a railroad which shall interfere with their vested rights to the said bridges, and such other invested rights as they claim to have.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The Benefit of Good Advice.—Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering, teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupify the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice. Sold everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-street, New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

To the Trade, and particularly to Purchasers of Inkstands.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has purchased the exclusive right, under How's patent, of making and selling the
NEW INKSTAND,
WITH A MEASURING CUP AND PLUNGER,
And is about to offer the article to the trade on favorable terms. This inkstand is unquestionably the most convenient one in use. I have been informed that Griffing & Draper are about making and offering to the trade a somewhat similar article, upon the pretence that it is covered by Draper's Patent Atmospheric Inkstand. I therefore expressly caution the trade and buyers of inkstands not to purchase inkstands made upon the principle of the cup and plunger except of me, and of those procuring them of me, as I shall prosecute to the extent of the law every infringement, having been advised by counsel that my right to the exclusive sale is clear. BENJ. F. COOK, Wholesale Stationer, 43 John-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Removal.
BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The superiority of Edge's Firework's is so manifest that all dealers have placarded themselves as his agents. Purchasers should beware, and purchase their supplies at EDGE'S Depot, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Great Fire in Georgia.
"THE BEST SAFE WINS!"
GREENSBORO', Geo., June 6, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen*: In the extensive fire which occurred in this place on the night of the 26th March last our store was entirely consumed. We had in the store one of your Champion Safes, in which was deposited our money, books, and papers. After the fire was over it was taken out of the ruins and opened. All the contents were preserved, the binding of the books only being curled by steam. We think them now *the best safe made*. Very respectfully,
JOHNSON & PORTER.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most perfect and reliable security from fire ever known, can be purchased in this City only at No. 251 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.
[illegible] REWARD is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing
Has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair.
NO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color.
"IT IS NOT A DYE."
For sale by Hegeman & Co., Rushton, and other druggists, and at the depot, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York.

The Interest of the late D. L. Tuthill, Business manager and partner in the late firm of Leary & Co., (dissolved Feb. 1, 1860,) has been transferred to
No. 366 BROADWAY,
where his friends and those of his sons can be suited with styles of Hats, Caps, Soft Hats, Straw Goods, &c., adapted to all seasons and climates. The present assortment of Summer Goods is complete, and contains all the novelties of the season. TUTHILL, Hatter.

Spurious Imitations of "Artusairon, or Cream of Tartar Substitute," having been put into market, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous adulterations.
None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, "Artusairon." SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.,
Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., N. Y.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

$40. Parker Sewing-machines. $40.
First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies' Shoes.—Those about visiting the country—and, in fact, those who are not—should remember that CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., can always supply you with excellent Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c., of the finest quality, and made of the best material.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Meyer's Miraculous
VERMIN DESTROYER,
Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Rice, Garden Insects, Ants, Roaches and Water Bugs. Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all respectable druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

India Gauze Undershirts, Linen Drawers, bathing drawers, hair stocks, fancy ties, lisle thread, half hose, &c., at shirt and collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William street, one door North of Maiden lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Notice Extraordinary.
The subscribers of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter are requested to call at the office and get descriptions of new and dangerous counterfeits just issued, and not in this week's Reporter.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. BILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SUMMER BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO. Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Six Fine Shirts for $8.
Retail $1 50 each.
Warranted to fit and the best make.
MOODY'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 362 Broadway.

Cool Zephyrs.—Our Summer Undershirts and Drawers we are now selling at very low prices at retail. PEREGO'S Popular Store, No. 61 Nassau st. and No. 381 Broadway.

Boys' and Youths' SUMMER CLOTHING,
at very low prices, At CORNELL'S, No. 134 Fulton-st.

White, the Hatter, Ahead.
New shapes in fine Straw Hats. One dollar each.
10,000 Straw Hats from auction. No. 212 Broadway.

Bloom Bewer.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Straw Hats, 75 cents, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CORBETT—PARKER.—In this City, on Friday, June 29, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Dr. Anthon, JOHN ARTHUR CORBETT, of New-York, to ADA, daughter of Geo. Parker, Esq., of Fairlie Scotland.

PATTERSON—THAYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Vermilye, WM. PATTERSON to MARY T. THAYER.

DWIGHT—TORREY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., of Albany, GEORGE S. DWIGHT to MARY, daughter of Wm. Torrey.

CHAMBERLIN—FINCH.—At Croton Falls, on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. Joseph Nimmo, of Islip, L. I., Rev. ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, of Amenia, N. Y., to Miss JULIA FINCH, daughter of Silas Finch, Esq., of Croton Falls.

GIRAUD—JACKSON.—In Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., ERNEST GIRAUD, of this City, to HARRIETTE FENWICK, daughter of E. Jackson, Esq., of Middletown.

DUVALL—CLEVELAND.—In Mobile, on Tuesday, June 19, at Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Shipman, Mr. CHARLES A. DUVALL, of New-Orleans, and Miss ELIZABETH S. CLEVELAND, of Mobile.

BARNES—COOLEY.—In Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Wm. Horton, D. D., Mr. JOHN H. BARNES, of New-York City, to Miss HATTIE E. COOLEY, of the former place.

HERRICK—BLEDSOE.—In Charlottesville, Va., on Wednesday, June 27, in Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Sparrow, JAMES B. HERRICK to SOPHIE, daughter of Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, of University of Virginia.

DIED.

LOCKLIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 29, CLADIUS C. LOCKLIN, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. The members of Eureka Lodge, and the Masonic fraternity in general, are respectfully invited; also Company A, 9th Regiment. The remains to be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

BRUNS.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 29, FRANK EVERDELL, infant child of Thomas and Helen E. Bruns.

HANDLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 29, after a protracted and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, WM. HANDLEN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Nassau st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

KOSSUTH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 29, aged 43 years, Mme. EMILIE ZULAVSKY KOSSUTH, of Hungary.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church corner of Clinton and Congress sts., on Sunday, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STANBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 29, Mr. JOHN STANBURY, in his 62d year. He was a native of Devonshire, England.

For particulars of the funeral, see the *Herald* of Sunday morning.

CRUMBIE.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, June 29, EDWARD N., infant son of Wm. D. and Sarah M. Crumbie, aged 6 months and 27 days.

Funeral notice in *Evening Express*.

BLEECKER.—In Mortonville, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 27, ANNIE E. WOLCOTT, daughter of James W. Bleecker, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Chapel, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

LATHROP.—In Cannonsville, Delaware County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 28, ANDREW RICHARD DOWNER, youngest son of Richard D. and Jane S. Lathrop, of this City.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 157 Madison av., at 3 o'clock on Monday, July 2. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HOWARD.—In Milan, Italy, on Wednesday, June 6, ANNIS S. HOWARD, eldest daughter of John T. Howard, of Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 309, June 29, 1860.
48, 3, 35, 31, 10, 47, 29, 33, 39, 25, 72, 11, 75.
Class No. 310, June 29, 1860.
77, 71, 73, 26, 49, 37, 67, 55, 4, 74, 22, 63, 12.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 29, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE [illegible] HAS COME.
ICE PITCHERS!—ICE PITCHERS!
A new and beautiful style. Also, a general assortment of elegant Plated Goods for sale.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
No. 22 John-st. WM. S. MURRAY.

FOURTH OF JULY.
Don't burn yourself, but if you do, use DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it does not cure you quicker than anything else do not pay for it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE.
JULY NO.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

The only Guide published that contains the Time-tables of all the the roads throughout the United States and the Canadas.

CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER.

I.—Portrait and Biographical Sketch of the late William B. Foster, Jr., Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railway.

II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—Our Railways, and their Results; Council Bluffs, Iowa; New-York Central Railway; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway; Cleveland and Toledo Railway; Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; Erie and Pittsburgh Railway; Illinois Central Railway; Mobile and Ohio Railway; New York and Erie Railway; New Railway Bridge across the Merrimac; New-York, Providence and Boston Railway; Great Western Railway of Canada; Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railway.

III.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—Look up at that Flag! A Slight Mistake—A Railway Incident, (concluded.) A Child of the Railway; One of the Witnesses; Pepper and Salt, but no Mustard; Most Terribly Scart; One of Mrs. Marooney's Musquitoes.

IV.—Tourist's Guide to the Principal Watering Places, Springs, and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.

V.—Appletons' Railway Guide Counting-house Calendar.

VI.—A Large New Map of the Railways of the United States and Canadas.

VII.—Through Routes to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.

VIII.—A List of Prominent Hotels in the Principal Cities of the Union.

IX.—A Gazetteer of the United States, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.

X.—Seventy five Maps of the Principal Railways.

XI.—New Time Tables, corrected to date.

For sale by all News Agents and Boys in the Cars throughout the United States and Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

TORREY'S PATENT
FOUR MINUTE
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

These popular Freezers, that have been newly improved since last season, are decidedly the most rapid and perfect freezers in use.

Being constructed on strictly scientific principles, they are both simple and effective.

Plain directions for use, and several valuable recipes for making ice cream and water-ices accompany each Freezer.

For sale at the leading furnishing stores.

SIZES AND PRICES.

3 quarts	$2 50	8 quarts	$5
4 quarts	3 00	14 quarts	7
6 quarts	4 00	20 quarts	10

P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer and Patentee,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

A NEW PATENT
SELF-TESTING PRESERVE JAR.

The subscriber is now prepared to offer the public what has so long been needed, viz: A preserve can or jar that will give certain indication whether the fruit contained therein has been properly prepared, and can be depended on to keep before the same can have time to ferment and thus ruin the contents, for both fruit and sugar in such cases are wasted.

It is almost incredible the amount of materials lost either by jars constructed on wrong principles, or a want of care in doing up the fruit, and which heretofore could not be detected in time to remedy the difficulty.

Trade supplied on liberal terms.
EDWARD P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

BIGELOW'S DYSENTERIC ALTERATIVE.

A certain cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera-Morbus, and all the Summer Complaints. Price Fifty Cents per bottle. Principal agents for New-York, M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st. Sold by all the principal druggists. No vessel should leave port without a supply of this invaluable remedy.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!

The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip, of LUCIUS HART.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar st.

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE—RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases, as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal Saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching: Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the Establishment, No. 3 New Canal st., near East Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT MOORISH ROMANCE.
A MAGNIFICENT MOORISH ROMANCE.
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A MAGNIFICENT MOORISH ROMANCE.
A MAGNIFICENT MOORISH ROMANCE.
A MAGNIFICENT MOORISH ROMANCE.
A MAGNIFICENT MOORISH ROMANCE.
BY
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

In THE NEW-YORK LEDGER which will be issued on MONDAY next July 2, there will be commenced a Story by SYLVANUS COBB, JR., entitled
LEON DE BOURNAY:
OR,
THE CONSPIRATOR OF CORDOVA.

The scene of this Tale is laid in the ancient City of Cordova, and the time the Moorish power was at its height in Spain. The hero, LEON DE BOURNAY, is a Norman Knight, of unequaled courage, prowess, and accomplishments; and the heroine is LULAH, the lovely daughter of the Chief Officer of the Moorish Monarch.

The wild spirit of adventure and daring which characterized the times, the pomp and magnificence of the Moorish Court, the unquenchable hatred between the Christian and Mohametan races, the terrible contests with fierce robbers of the Morena, a romantic chivalry of the age, and the inevitable dilemmas of the Christian Knight and Moorish maiden who loved each other in that superstitious era, are all used by Mr. COBB with a master's hand, in weaving a story of unequaled power and thrilling interest.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
(NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.)

Organized under special Legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as
Gov. WESTCOTT, *of Florida*,
Rev. N. BANGS, *of the Methodist Church*,
D. P. BARHYDT, *United States Commissioner to Great Britain*.
FRANCIS HALL, *New-York Commercial Advertiser*,
Hon. J. R. BRIGGS, *Supervisor, County of New-York*,
and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL STATE SOCIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 4, 1859.—Dr. J. F. BRIDGE—*Dear Sir*: We inclose you the official report of our State Medical Society as follows. REDDINGTON & Co.

"At a meeting of this Medical Society, last year, it was observed that uterine disease of women was far more prevalent and dangerous than any other, and that nearly every woman was troubled with them in some form, as is the case in every one of the United States. At this meeting the gratifying fact was revealed that cases of this nature had decreased more than SIXTY per cent. In the discussion of the causes producing this happy effect, it was found that a large proportion of the members present had entirely given up the old style of treatment and resorted solely to the use of Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, (a medicine prepared by the Graefenberg Company,) which had never been known to fail in giving permanent relief. An official indorsement of the virtues of this remedy was prepared and published, and the emphatic indorsement of this body was given to a remedy which has proved itself so valuable in relieving the affliction of womankind."

You may consider this certificate as almost a miracle. My wife has been almost dead with female weakness, irregular menstruation, inflammation, whites, falling of the womb, and her general system has been entirely prostrated. Every doctor in the County tried to cure her, but did no good, though each one said it was a plain case. The Graefenberg Catholicon cured her entirely, and I send you this letter with the heartfelt thanks of a grateful man.
JOSEPH P. HARTMAN, Orwell, Ohio.

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30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
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Making and cutting	8 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	1 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

KELTY.
359. DON'T READ THIS. 359.
WINDOW SHADES. WINDOW SHADES.
COOLIX
BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES, LOOPS, &c. BANDS,
359. DON'T READ THIS. 359.

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It is long, indeed since we have dealt with a book so fresh, so individual, so full to overflowing with gamesome fancies, right feelings and pure morals as this.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE per U. S. steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

Scientific Expedition from Williams College

THOMASTON, Maine, Tuesday, June 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Conflicting statements concerning the expedition of the Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College to Greenland, have appeared in the public prints. It will therefore gratify us if you will allow us to give in your columns a correct outline of our plans, and of the present state of our affairs.

This society has already sent out four expeditions—one to Newfoundland, two to Nova Scotia, and one to Florida. The fifth enterprise of the kind was planned in January, 1860. To-morrow morning a beautiful schooner, of one hundred and thirty-six tons burden, will sail for the coasts of Labrador and Greenland, from the port of Thomaston, Maine. The company which she will carry out consists of students elected by the Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College, and of a few gentlemen from outside the society—in all, nineteen or twenty men. Prof. CHADBOURNE, of Williams and Bowdoin Colleges, takes charge of the expedition. The owner and captain of the vessel is CHARLES RANLETT, of Thomaston.

Proceeding directly to the Northern coast of Labrador, the party will take observations on the eclipse of the Sun. Leaving several men in Labrador to collect such specimens as that region furnishes, the expedition will then sail to Greenland and up the coast to Disco Island. It is hoped we shall return to the United States in October.

If prospered, we shall make valuable additions to the cabinet of the Society, and take meteorological, magnetic and astronomical observations.

We may add that all our arrangements are complete, and that the Society feels great satisfaction in the success which has thus far attended an enterprise such as no other College Society of students has ever undertaken.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF CORTINA.—The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, writing from Brownsville, on the 14th, says that the citizens of that place have appointed night patrols, to guard against depredations from bandits, and adds:

"On the heels of this movement comes direct news of CORTINA himself. He visited the ranche of a friendly Mexican, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, last week, (Thursday) and killed Señor SILLENO, together with several of his family, for no other reason than they had refused to quarter some of the men belonging to CORTINA's party. At the time of the assassination, CORTINA declared that he "knew everything that was being done in Brownsville; he knew the troops intended to leave so soon as the yellow fever broke out—and then he intended to pay off his old scores." The Mexican troops from Matamoras, so soon as the news reached that place, started out for the ranche of Señor SILLENO, for the purpose of arresting the bandit, but as CORTINA was at the head of two hundred men, and is better informed than his pursuers, I doubt if they make any headway, even allowing that they desire to meet the rascal."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 29, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 112 bbls. Ashes, 7,203 bbls. Flour, 497 bbls. Corn Meal, 67,873 bushels Wheat, 75,917 bushels Corn, 16,717 bushels Oats, 318 pkgs. Provisions, and 427 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 65 bbls., in lots, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,000 ℔s. American Yellow, at 33½c.@35½c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—The demand has been mainly for Adamantine, at 16c.@17½c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 500 bags Laguayra on private terms; 250 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.@13¾c.; and small lots of St. Domingo, at 12½c. ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in, including Refined Ingot, at 21c.@21½c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 450 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔.

FISH—The market generally is quiet,—though prices of the principal kinds are quoted firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. We have heard of sales of only 10,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; extra State at $5 50@$5 65, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 55@$6 45; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales have been made of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is rather quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 750 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continued quiet, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Western; $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request within our previous range.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $2 50; and Bunch do., $2 42½@$2 45 per box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and prices have declined. The demand has been good at the reduced rates. Sales have been reported of 90,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 50; White Indiana at $1 47; Red Western (Winter) at $1 42; Milwaukee Club, in store and afloat, at $1 31 @$1 32; Racine Spring, part at $1 30; Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 27@$1 28, and White Kentucky at $1 55 ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and unsettled. Sales were made of 53,000 bushels, at 64c.@64½c. for heated and damp, 65c.@66c. for sound mixed Western; 65c. for mixed State; 68c.@70c. for Yellow Northern and Southern, ℘ bushel. Other descriptions are inactive and nominal. Rye continues quiet at 80c.@82c. ℘ bushel. Sales 1,800 bushels. Oats sell slowly, including poor to prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@39c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℘ bushel. Sales of 25,000 bushels Barley were reported at 68c.@70c. ℘ bushel. The movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, during the week, Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been unsettled during the past week. Business was restricted on Saturday last, and prices were depressed. Monday's transactions indicated more vigor in the trade, as heavier sales were effected at firmer rates. Tuesday's movements were limited, and the tenor of the market was in favor of buyers. The inquiry revived on Wednesday, and holders exhibited more confidence than on the previous day. During the past two days there has been less firmness apparent, and as factors have been rather eager to sell, prices have declined, closing heavily, with a downward tendency. The week's receipts were confined to 35,913 bbls., by canal and river, against 40,617 bbls. the preceding week. Southern Flour has been actively inquired for, at, however, irregular quotations. Canadian Flour has been in good request at somewhat higher prices. The total sales of Wheat-Flour during the week have been 106,750 bbls. Last week's sales comprised 124,000 bbls. Wheat opened heavily, with more offering than was needed by purchasers, and a pressure to sell tended to depress the market. Monday's business was quite extensive, and resulted in the establishment of an improvement, which holders endeavored to maintain on Tuesday and Wednesday, but their efforts had the effect merely of checking operations, as the principal buyers were reluctant to operate freely, unless some concessions were made by factors. On Thursday the available supplies were large, and the demand was animated; prices, on the whole, were well supported. Yesterday, sellers became more eager to realize, and they evinced more willingness to accept the prices offered by purchasers. Hence, an active business was transacted at rates 1c. @2c. ℘ bushel lower, for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, than those current during the day or two preceding. The total receipts of Wheat within the week were 338,273 bushels, and the total sales 495,900 bushels. Last week's receipts amounted to 252,091 bushels, and the sales to 504,000 bushels. Corn has been more freely offered, and as the demand has been moderate, prices closed with a downward tendency. There were 225,148 bushels received, and 262,500 reported as having been sold within the week. Last week the arrivals amounted to 228,647 bushels, and sales to 290,000 bushels."

BREADSTUFF TRADE OF CHICAGO—JAN. 1 TO JUNE 27.

	RECEIPTS 1860.	RECEIPTS 1859.	SHIPMENTS 1860.	SHIPMENTS 1859.
Flour, bbls	216,834	180,249	231,374	159,571
Wheat, bush	1,734,105	1,313,968	1,297,800	958,076
Corn, bush	7,808,433	2,377,716	5,696,563	1,488,236
Oats, bush	559,235	327,570	404,372	183,557
Rye, bush	61,533	24,874	8,637	2,466
Barley, bush	189,816	114,246	43,343	43,401

HAY—Sales to-day 1,200 bales North River, at 80c. @90c., chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been in slack request, and prices continue, for the most part, nominal.

HIDES—The market has been quite dull during the week. Dealers have been operating very sparingly, as the common descriptions cannot be worked with safety during the warm weather, and holders of Buenos Ayres Hides are very firm in their views, refusing to make any concession in price. The principal sales have been: 2,700 Buenos Ayres, 25½c., 6 months; 1,600 Rio Grande, 24½c., 6 months; 1,500 Orinoco, 22½c., 6 months; 2,800 Bogota, 20½c.@21c., 6 months; 1,300 Savanilla, 16c., 6 months; 1,800 Texas, 17c.@18c., 6 months.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 50 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—A moderate inquiry prevails for Scotch Pig, which is quoted at from $22 50@$23 50 ℘ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are inactive.

LARD—Has been sparingly sought after at languid prices.

LIME—Rockland; 60c. for Common and $1 05 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LEATHER—The market has been moderately active for Hemlock. Sales and prices have been well maintained. The demand for Oak tanned has been brisker and prices have favored sellers.

MOLASSES—Very light transactions have been reported to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at from $3 37½@$3 50 ℘ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, within a range of from 42c.@43½c. ℘ gallon. Nothing really new in Tar. Resin has been inquired for, including Common at $1 55@$1 60 ℘ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Crude Whale finds ready buyers, chiefly at 42½c.@43½c. ℘ gallon. The current movements in other descriptions are limited. Prices exhibit no remarkable changes.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better; the day's sales comprising 1,350 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $18 75; Old Mess, at $18; New Prime, at $13 75; and Old Prime, at $12 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and fair request, including Hams, at 9¼c.@10½c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Lard is salable and buoyant, 750 tcs. and bbls. having found buyers at 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in request at steady rates; sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is inquired for, at 7c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 23,000 mats Cassia, at 22c.; 150 cases Nutmegs, and 150 bags Pepper, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in firm demand, to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,600 hhds.,—including Cuba, at 6⅝c.@7¼c.; and Porto Rico, at 7½c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales of 40,000 ℔s. were reported on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in demand, and prices have been sustained.

TIN—Holders are not disposed to make any concessions to buyers, who are reluctant to pay asking prices. Hence, business lacks animation.

TOBACCO—Transactions have been restricted,—having been confined to 55 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 5c.@11c.; 252 cases Seed Leaf, at 3½c.@15c.; and 238 bales Havana, at 27c.@32c. ℘ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Is held above the views of buyers, and is consequently quiet.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 21¼c.@21½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the reported engagements included 1,300 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 45,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¼d.@7½d.; some Cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d., and 120 tons Oil Cake, at 20s. For London the engagements were limited, though rates were quoted firm. For Glasgow, some Flour was taken, at 2s. 6d. For Cork and a market, two or three Grain charters were reported, at 9½d.@10d., in bulk and ship's bags, ℘ bushel. For other ports the shipments were light.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 29, 1860.

MEATS.

Dealers report a very limited business this week. Supplies are ample; prices are generally unaltered.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔	5	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	10	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ℘ ℔	5	@	8½
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Lamb, ℘ ℔	12	@	18
Veal, hindquarters, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ℘ ℔	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	3	@	6
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Bacon, ℘ ℔	12	@	13
Hams, ℘ ℔	12	@	13
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Tongues, each	75	@	87
Lard, ℘ ℔	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	12	@	—
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The demand has been restricted, though prices have not varied much.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℘ ℔	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℘ pair	75	@1	25
Fowls, ℘ ℔	16	@	18
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	16	@	18
Geese, each	1 37	@2	00
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 25	@1	75
Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen	2 75	@3	50
Pigeons, flight, ℘ dozen	1 00	@1	75
Snipe, Brant, ℘ doz	75	@1	25
Snipe, Dowitchers, ℘ doz	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ℘ doz	25	@	37
Snipe, Plover, ℘ doz	2 25	@2	75
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ℘ doz	2 00	@2	50

FISH.

A moderate inquiry prevails for most descriptions, at uniform rates.

Blackfish, ℘ ℔	6	@	8
Bluefish, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Codfish, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Eels, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Flounders, ℘ ℔	4	@	5
Green Turtle, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Haddock, ℘ ℔	—	@	5
Halibut, ℘ ℔	—	@	10
Mackerel, each	10	@	15
Pickerel, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Salmon, ℘ ℔	25	@	37½
Shad, Connecticut River, each	37	@	50
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Sturgeon, ℘ ℔	8	@	—
Trout, Brook, ℘ ℔	37	@	44
Oysters, ℘ 100	75	@1	25
Oysters pickled, ℘ 100	1 12½	@1	50
Clams, ℘ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℘ doz	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ℘ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	5	@	—
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔	5	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	12	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ℘ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

The market is well supplied with the principal varieties, for which the demand is generally fair at our revised quotations:

Asparagus, ℘ bunch	15	@	20
Beans, ℘ half peck	20	@	25
Beets, new, ℘ dozen bunches	50	@	75
Cabbage, ℘ head	6	@	9
Cauliflowers, ℘ head	12	@	50
Carrots, ℘ bunch	5	@	6
Cucumbers, ℘ dozen	12	@	31
Leeks, ℘ bunch	8	@	10
Lettuce, ℘ head	2	@	4
Onions, new, ℘ bunch	5	@	—
Onions, new, Bermuda, ℘ ℔	7	@	—
Parsley, ℘ bunch	4	@	—
Peas, green, ℘ half peck	9	@	12
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℘ bbl	4 75	@5	00
Potatoes, new, Jersey and Long Island	3 50	@3	75
Potatoes, old Mercers, ℘ bbl	2 00	@2	25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℘ bbl	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, ℘ bushel	75	@1	25
Potatoes, ℘ half peck	12	@	25
Radishes, ℘ dozen bunches	18	@	—
Rhubarb, ℘ bunch	6	@	8
Squashes, ℘ dozen	50	@	75
Spinach, ℘ peck	12	@	15
Tomatoes, ℘ basket	2 00	@2	25
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	15	@	18
Turnips, ℘ dozen bunches	50	@	62½
Turnips, ℘ bunch	5	@	6
Watercresses, ℘ quart	3	@	5

FRUIT.

With a more extensive assortment of Domestic this week, comprising Cherries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Peaches, Raspberries, and Whortleberries, a good business has been transacted at our quotations. The demand for foreign has been tame, chiefly for Bananas and Pineapples.

Apples, ℘ peck	62	@	87
Bananas, ℘ bunch	75	@1	75
Cherries, ℘ ℔	9	@	18
Cocoa Nuts, each	4	@	5
Currants, red, ℘ ℔	6	@	8
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ℘ ℔	8	@	—
Figs, ℘ ℔	8	@	16
Gooseberries, ℘ quart	8	@	10
Grapes, Hot-house, ℘ ℔	75	@1	25
Lemons, ℘ dozen	18	@	25
Oranges, ℘ dozen	25	@	50
Peaches, ℘ basket	3 25	@4	00
Peaches, ℘ quart	20	@	37½
Pineapples, each	15	@	25
Raisins, ℘ ℔	10	@	16
Raspberries, ℘ basket	8	@	16
Strawberries, ℘ quart box	12	@	20
Strawberries, ℘ basket	3	@	4
Whortleberries, ℘ quart	18	@	20

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese continue plenty, with a rather limited inquiry. Eggs are in fair supply. Honey is not sought after to any considerable extent, and prices are nominal.

Butter, State, ℘ ℔	15	@	21
Butter, Orange Co.	18	@	24
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	14	@	16
Cheese, ℘ ℔	8	@	12
Cheese, Pineapple, ℘ ℔	16	@	—
Cheese, English, ℘ ℔	16	@	—
Eggs, eight for	[illegible]	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	[illegible]	@	—
Eggs, sixty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℘ bottle	[illegible]	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; BACON & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 448 and 449; Mrs. CAGNEY, stand No. 155; J. CASSIDEN, stands Nos. 140 and 187.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 29.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

9 lots bounded by Broadway, 10th-av., 215th and 216th sts	$295 each
1 lots on S. E. cor. 10th-av. and 216th-st.—25x100	215 each
12 lots on N. S. 214th-st., near 9th-av	220 each
32 lots (water right) on 9th-av. and 211th and 212th sts	215 each
14 lots on Broadway, 212th and 213th sts	240 each
12 lots on W. S. 10th-av., 212th and 213th sts	220 each
14 lots on E. S. 10th av., 212th and 213th sts	205 each
16 lots on E. S. 10th-av., 211th and 212th sts	191 each
12 lots running through, rear of above	180 each
17 lots and gores S. S. 211th-st., commencing on 10th-av	130 each

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION—LAMARTINE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st.—Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev M. CUMMINGS, editor of the *Christian Messenger*, Minister. Subject for the Morning service, July 1—*Despondency its Causes and Remedy*. Seats free. Services at Green Point on SUNDAY NEXT, at 3½ o'clock, on 5th-st., between Messrole and Norman-av., in the Orchard.

THE CHURCH OF GOD, NO. 131 SANDS-STREET, BROOKLYN. PUBLIC LECTURE. Elder M. B. CZECHOWSKI, will lecture on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy, the Great Tribulation and End of the Papacy, Preparatory to the Fifth Universal and Everlasting Kingdom, &c.* Every FIRST DAY, (Sunday,) at 10 o'clock, Po Polsku, (in Polish,) at 2½ o'clock in French; and at 7 o'clock, EVENING, in English.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; and 7¾ o'clock, P. M. The Evening discourse will be in reference to the Fourth of July. Subject—*God and the Republic, or Union Now and Forever.* Seats free. A collection taken up at each service to defray expenses.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 13th-st.—The First Anniversary of this Church will be held on SUNDAY, July 1. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. At 3½ P. M., a report of God's wonderful dealings during the year will be presented. All who desire to learn what God has done for a poor, trusting people, are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner of 33d-st. and 2d-av. Rev. MATTHIAS E. WILLING, Rector. TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the Rector will preach a sermon on *The Duty of the Church to the Rising Generation*, from the text, "Feed my Lambs." Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., will deliver a discourse on the occasion of his completing a quarter of a century of ministerial service in this City. The public are invited.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH CHAPEL—Trenor Hall, Broadway, west side, entrance on 34th-st. Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, minister, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock precisely. All are invited. Bible Class at 9½ A. M., and Sunday School at 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and at 7½ P. M. by Bishop JANES. The Sacraments will be administered in connection with the morning service. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—SUNDAY, July 1. Communion services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The fourth discourse of the series on the *Religion of Nature* will be delivered in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Services commence at 7¾ o'clock.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—There will be preaching on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, pastor. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Stanton-st.—Rev. FRANK S. DE HASS, of 7th st., will preach at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, Rev. WM. LAWRENCE, will preach at 3½ P. M., on *The Bramble King*. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, rector. 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M., for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. The Right Rev. THOMAS ATKINSON, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, will preach to-morrow evening.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. MCALISTER. In the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon on the *Anniversary of American Independence* to the Young Men of the XIIIth Ward. Seats free.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR, BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday.) The services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ in the EVENING. The ordinance of Believers' Baptism will be administered after the A. M. service.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sacramental services at 3 in the afternoon. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free. In charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Residence No. 195 East 19th-st.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—HENRY C. WRIGHT, of Boston, will Lecture in Dodworth's Hall, TO-MORROW (Sunday), July 1st, Morning and Evening, at the usual hours. Conference same place, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING. During July there will be no evening service.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, 29TH-st. and 8th-av.—Conference every SUNDAY at 3, and circle at 7½ P. M. Mrs. FRENCH will speak in the evening. The controlling influence from a celebrated preacher who died in Europe a short time since.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR OF the North Baptist Church, will preach at Palace Garden, (Music Hall,) 14th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.

FRENCH THEATRE, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—Rev. C. C. GASS will preach here SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The True Patriot, or our Country's best Friends*—a Fourth of July sermon. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington. Rev. E. WITHEY will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. PERINE at 3 and 7½ P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

THE SIGN OF THE SON OF MAN IN HEAVEN.—Preaching on the above subject by Elder JOSEPH BELLOWS, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend. Seats free.

AT DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH TO-MORROW MORNING, preaching by Rev. A. DAVIS, of 43d-st., at 10½, and by the Pastor, Rev. F. B. SMITH, at 7½ o'clock EVENING. At 3 P. M., a regular old-fashioned Lovefeast. Seats all free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and administer the communion. No services in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. MAHAN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av. Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. W. H. FERRIS at 7½ in the EVENING.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church (35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.) TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. J. R. W. SLOANE WILL PREACH in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Sabbath*.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by Dr. J. PORTER at 10½ o'clock A. M. A general Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M., and preaching by W. H. DIKEMAN, at 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Elder S. A. BAKER, Pastor elect, will preach in this Church SABBATH, July 1, at the usual hours. Seats free. Public kindly invited.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH ON SABBATH, July 1, in the 24-st. M. E. Church, at 10½ A. M.

REV. MR. GEER WILL PREACH BEFORE the St. Peter Young Men's Association, in St. Peter's Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A WALLET, CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING described notes, and $25 in bank bills, with other memoranda. A note signed Joseph Miller, dated March 15, 1860, at 4 months, for $100; also, one note, dated May 19, at 4 months, for $150, and a note signed D. Baldwin, dated May 3, 4 months, for $125, all indorsed by E. B. Cannol. Payment having been stopped upon the notes, the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to J. C. BALDWIN, at the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, No. 58 Bowery.

LOST—ON THE 27TH INST., A SMALL BLACK and tan Scotch Terrier DOG, cropped ears and tail; very coarse and wiry hair. If returned to No. 41 East 31st-st. the finder will be rewarded.

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Cost to import $8,
Will be closed for $4.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS,
Cost to import $18.
Will be closed for $9.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS,
Cost to import $25,
Will be sold for $12.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS,
Cost to import $30,
Will be closed for $15.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
Cost to import $25,
Will be sold for $10.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
Cost to import $30,
Will be sold for $12 and $15.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
Cost to import $35,
Will be sold for $18, $20 and $22.
3,000 yards PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES,
All widths, closing at half the price of importation.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. and 14th-st.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!!!
CLOSING-OUT SALE!!!
CLOSING-OUT SALE!!!
SUMMER CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
AT AUCTION PRICES—
AUCTION PRICES.
NO HUMBUG.
SELLING OFF
AT A SACRIFICE!
AT A SACRIFICE!
NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS,
OAK HALL, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT coachman to go in the country; he must be perfectly acquainted with his business, and willing to make himself useful. Address B., with reference, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT entry clerk. None need apply save those having undoubted references as to character and capacity. Address Box No. 784 Post-office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, AND industrious man as gardener at a country villa near the city, he must understand the care of horses, cows, &c., and make himself generally useful. Address C. D. MATHEWS, Box 2,796 New-York Post-office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron for a small family; must have good City recommendation, and be willing to go into the country during the Summer. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 109 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE farming man and wife, on the 1st of August; the man to work a pair of oxen and take charge, the wife to clean milk cans and assist at milking, make bread, wash, &c. For full particulars inquire of J. P. DENNESON, No. 484 Pearl-st.

FOREMAN IN A JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Wanted, an experienced and competent hand to take charge of a large job printing establishment in Buffalo. Address, with references, Post-office Drawer No. 187, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAD WANTED—IN A FRENCH IMPORTING house; an intelligent, active lad, about 16 years of age; one residing with his parents preferred. Apply punctually between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

HOSIERY CLERKS WANTED.—APPLY to J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, No. 350 Broadway.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. ROWE & PERRY, (late S. Raynor,) No. 76 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ATTENDANT OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted, by a young girl aged 17 years, a situation as attendant on a sick lady or as children's maid; can do plain sewing; would have no objection to travel or live in the country. Apply to WM. BROWN, Superintendent of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner of 13th-st. and 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 501 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the washing; has the best of reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 71 47th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, and wishes to go to the country with a family for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 451 3d-av., between 32d and 33d-sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, who is a first-class waitress and well recommended; also by a nice girl, aged 15 years. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 223 West Houston-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; she understands meats, poultry and game; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing to go a short distance in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and a splendid laundress; has good City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country for the Summer, who understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry soups and jellies, preserves and family dishes of fruits in season; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHLY respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, either in a private family or a first-class boarding-house, by an English woman who has good City references; no objection to the country; would assist in washing and ironing if required. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook, by an American woman who understands her business in all its branches. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 504 2d-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, as cook in a small private family; no objection to do washing and ironing, in the City. Call at No. 203 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 360 2d-av., Room No. 15.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as cook and housekeeper immediately, in a private family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly. Address GERMAN COOK, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman; is a good plain cook; wants to go a short distance in the country; public place preferred. Apply at No. 139 1st-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman; is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st.

AS COPYIST.—A YOUNG SOUTHERN LADY, widow of a clergyman, desires employment as copyist, saleswoman, or to attend an office of some kind or in a business to travel. Address, one week, Mrs. ZANEEBAR, Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Wanted by a lady a situation as governess or companion, either in the City or country, or to travel with a family. Address J. K. A., Turnbull's book-store, No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY DESIRES a situation to take charge of a house, or as housekeeper in a small, respectable family, in City or country; preference given to one where her daughter would be engaged to give lessons in music, and the rudiments of English, as compensation for her board; the best of references given. Address D. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A Welsh Protestant woman, a situation to take charge of a house or to do cooking; best of reference given. Apply at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation in a small private family, to take care of grown up children and sew, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a good embroideress; would be willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer months; she has the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A WELL-DISPOSED RESPECTABLE Protestant girl desires a situation for down-stairs work; is a good cook, washer and ironer; also, a nice tidy girl, who will be found an excellent chambermaid and waitress; are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a willing and obliging Protestant woman, in City or country, in a private family, as down-stairs servant or to do general housework; is an excellent plain cook and thorough good laundress. Has good City references. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a small private family, by a genteel German girl. Has excellent City reference. Call at No. 15 Leonard-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young Protestant woman to do general house work, or to take charge of children, and do sewing. Best of reference given. Inquire at No. 348 10th av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT NURSE WISHES to take charge of an infant from its birth, or as nurse and seamstress; several years accustomed to the care of children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; no objections to the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 200 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen until engaged.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can take care of a baby from its birth, and can teach small children. Can be seen for two days if not engaged at No. 44 Essex-st., second floor, Room No. 11.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by an English Protestant girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, between the hours of 10 and 3, at No. 116 Lexington-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as seamstress; would take care of children. Would like to go to the country or travel with a lady. Could fill any situation in a gentleman's family. Good City references. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress or chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last situations. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION to go West. No. 373 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken.

Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF SOME years' experience in handling money, and in keeping accounts, would like a situation as clerk in a Brokers' office, or as cashier or bookkeeper in a first-class house. Can give security and best references. Address CASHIER, Box No. 17 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a steady, reliable English Protestant man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in London and six years in New-York; is a first-rate driver; knows town well; has the best of City references as to capability, sobriety, &c. Direct to J. W., at Mr. Stillings' sadlery store, between 27th and 28th sts., or Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant single man, a situation as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; has long experience in England and this country; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address W. B., for two days, at Mr. Disbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a person who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, or address MICHAEL, No. 88 West 28th-st., at his present employer's, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City and country reference; good at garden-work, row a boat, or any thing that may accommodate. Address G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS janitor of a building, or to take care of offices, by a respectable married man, an intelligent Protestant; would his wife and him both members of the Church; would give satisfaction to any party that would employ him, as of conscientious integrity of character; could refer to some of the first gentlemen of this City. Address JANITOR, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City and country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a respectable and steady young man a situation; he is an experienced coachman and groom, also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful about the place; best of references; wages moderate. Call at No. 375 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and who will make himself generally useful; can produce the best reference from his last employer. Address R., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general, and will be beneficial to any gentleman who may employ him. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days, D. S., Box No. 215, *Times* office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as gardener and coachman; understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables, and also understands the care of horses, carriage and harness; can be well recommended from his last employer in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS DRIVER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, 19 years of age, to drive a horse and wagon; the best of City reference. Address R. H. T., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—DAIRYMAID.—MAN AND wife without children, want work in the country; man as farmer, wife as dairymaid; good plain cook and washer. Best of reference. Address P. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD WAITER IN A SUMMER HOUSE OR COUNTRY HOTEL.—Wanted, a situation as such by an active young man of pleasing address, who has had some years' experience, and knows his business perfectly well; suitable City or country references given in regard to his qualifications. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER, by a smart, energetic young man, lately arrived, having served for 12 years in a gentleman's family in Europe, should be a sufficient guarantee of his thorough capability to fill the situation of first-class waiter man. No objection to a hotel or first-class boarding-house, or to the country. Has excellent testimonials. Apply, or address a note to No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE PRIVATE WAITER (Protestant) accustomed to all the work of a first-class family, the making of salads, ice creams and water ices. Can refer to his last situation which he has just left. Will go to the country for the summer if required. Address No. 175 5th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a very sober, industrious man, who is capable of his business; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 574 Broadway, corner 18th-st., or No. 715 Broadway, where he can be seen, or address S. T., Box 179 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER, A situation in an office, bank, or wholesale store, for a lad of 15, who is at present studying book-keeping; or he would if required, commence business immediately. Address W. C. A., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—This natural aperient water, from the celebrated EMPIRE SPRING, at Saratoga Springs, New-York, needs but a passing notice—the water will commend itself. Nature has designed it as a perfect regulator and blood purifier. It strikes directly at the foundation of all diseases—the impurities of the blood. By its alterative and cathartic virtues, it expels from the system all morbid secretions, without producing irritation or langor—like many other cathartic medicines. The large amount of Iodine contained in this water renders it

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MINERAL WATER,

and gives it a wider range of application.

All classes of persons, old and young, females however delicate, invalids suffering from indigestion, constipation and lung complaints, and persons indulging in late wine suppers, will find in the EMPIRE WATER a valuable remedy.

The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed to Southerners, drinkers of Congress Water, burdened so much about spurious mineral water, is nothing more nor less than a drive at the Empire Water, and the private character of its proprietors. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water, and appeal to Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, and drinkers of both waters for their decision.

The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus ☞

Orders addressed to us at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to our Dépôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

G. W. WESTON & CO.,
Proprietors Empire Spring.

For a list of dealers who purchase Empire Water direct from us, we refer you to all the principal Druggists and Hotels in the City of New-York and throughout the United States.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.—DR. HAMMOND's New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and Special Diseases. "Worth every one's owning."—*Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
WHEELER & WILSON—GROVER & BAKER—SINGER'S.
Greatly reduced prices. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Salesrooms, No. 419 Broadway.

FLAGS.
POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS.
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON H. SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker Bakery. Price 6 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 229 Forsyth-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH.—NO. 63 EAST 8TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Both is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays, open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THEO. GEBEKE.

CATCH 'EM ALIVE—CATCH 'EM ALIVE.—Wightman's Fly Paper—One sheet will catch over two thousand flies or mosquitoes. When flies alight on this paper they can't get off. No poison used in its manufacture. Price only 3 cents per sheet. For sale wholesale and retail at L. M. COHEN'S book-store, No. 268 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d av. Room No. 1.

REFINED COMFORT, NEW LIFE. BY using JOHNSON'S Vegetable Bathing Cream. The revivifying effect on the body is wonderful, and may be well termed new life. For sale at the Paragon Soap Company's Dépôt, 143 Maiden-lane. Agents wanted.

CITY EXPRESS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash, a well-established Express route, horse, wagon, &c. Address D. J. M., Box No. 2,111 Post-office, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 370 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $6; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 59 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. [illegible] Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable [illegible] 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, [illegible] interest payable in New-York, February and August [illegible] hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., [illegible] hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, [illegible], at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatelle, plush, and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and [illegible] tables; French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant marble-top black walnut sideboard, oak and black walnut marble-top buffets, extension tables and dining-room chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs, book-cases and wardrobes, mattresses, bedding, &c.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. A large special sale of first-grade champagnes, all of which will be guaranteed genuine and perfectly sound, or the money refunded. They consist, in part, of Moets & Chauden, Heidsick & Co., green seal, Irroy (very fine) Cordon Royal, of Messrs. Bruguiere & Divers' importation, Vin des Dames, Jacquesson and Fils, Dumersie, and several other brands. The whole of the above will be positively guaranteed first quality, and will be sold in lots to suit buyers without reserve. Samples may be seen at our office any time before the sale.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, reps and maroon satin, mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware. Also, a superb 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, City made.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

SLOOP YACHT VONITA AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the sloop yacht VONITA, her tackle apparel and furniture, 46 tons measurement, length 65 feet, beam 20 feet, about one year old, built by Mallony, of Mystic Bridge, Conn.; and is well found in sails, &c. The above yacht lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. For particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. Hungerford, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, suites, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mirrors, lace curtains, shades, extension and tea tables, carpeting, bedding, &c. Also, great assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, July 2 at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid black Vermont Morgan mare; fast; has trotted in 3 minutes; has no superior under the saddle; is 8 years old, gentle, and is warranted sound. Sold for want of use only. Also, a fine gig, in good order.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, curtains, wardrobes, bookcases, mattresses, bedding, carpets, rosewood suites, kitchen ware, crockery, &c.

GOULD & HILDRETH, Attorneys.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on MONDAY, July 2, at 11½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete assortment of fresh goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.

This Institution will reopen Sept. 12, 1860, in the new buildings lately purchased by the Trustees on 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. In selecting buildings for the occupancy of the School, the Trustees have endeavored to serve its best interests. The buildings purchased are in a beautiful, healthy, and central part of the City, and of easy access from all directions.

The new buildings, with the additions and improvements made by the Trustees, are well adapted to the purposes of the School. The Institute will carry with it the fine Library and apparatus which it now owns. The Library contains over four thousand volumes, and the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, already large and well selected, will be further increased.

In fitting up and furnishing the new buildings no reasonable expense has been spared. The accommodations for Chapel, Lecture, School and Class-rooms, are on a liberal scale. A large, well lighted room is especially designed for classes in painting.

The Principal resides immediately adjoining the School, and will receive pupils into his family. The Trustees can assure parents who desire to place their daughters in an Institution of learning in the City of New-York, that they will be subject to all the varied influences of mental, moral and spiritual improvement, and receive the care, encouragement, friendly counsel and sympathy of a home in the family of the Principal.

The numerous lines of cars and stages which pass near the Institute, give easy access from the suburbs and neighboring towns.

The School will embrace, as heretofore, three departments: Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. The course of study in each will be substantially that in which the experience of eighty-five academic terms has secured the approval of both managers and patrons.

Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made personally or by letter, at the Institute Buildings, on 5th-av.

All communications addressed to HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th-av.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY—An educational agency for supplying schools with teachers, also with pupils, parents gratuitously with circulars of the best schools, and teachers with positions. Wanted, for a Fem. Sem'y in Ohio, a superior teacher of Mathematics, sal'y $225 and board. A teacher for the Primary Dep't, salary $200 and board. For other positions, see Monday's *World*.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$110 PER YEAR.—BOARDING SEMINARY.—$110 PER YEAR.—Three departments, primary, intermediate and academic. Colossal brick buildings for both sexes; 18 teachers; excellence and economy. Fare from New-York on opening day, Aug. 23, $2 50. Address JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The location pleasant and very healthy. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FINE SUMMER RESORT FOR BOYS—Among the mountains, at Litchfield, Conn. Mental and physical education combined, at the Elm Park School. Pupils taken for quarter. Address the Principal. DR. J. RICHARDS.

$82 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $180 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE—Between Broadway and Central Park. 52 lots on 76th and 77th sts. and 9th-av., which is one of the best opportunities in the market for investment or speculation. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A THREE-story brown house in East 31st-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order. Apply to E. F. DELANCEY, Counsellor at Law, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers.

W. WOLBOLD.

GENEVA, May 1860.

TEACHERS.

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED—IN a boarding-school for boys, near this City. Apply personally to Mr. HOBBS, at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co.'s, No. 3 Park row, New-York.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—D. DUPRAT, No. 537 Broadway, selling off 50 per cent. below cost, to close the business 1st July, ladies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.

This well-known Hotel, pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, and opposite the celebrated CONGRESS SPRINGS.

OPENS FOR VISITORS JUNE 15TH, FOR THE SEASON.

By the addition just finished, of a handsome brick building, two hundred and forty-one feet long, by fifty-five feet wide, and five stories high, it is much the largest Hotel in the place, having a front of over ONE THOUSAND FEET, AND CAN ACCOMMODATE OVER ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

The DINING-HALL, KITCHEN and LAUNDRY are unsurpassed in this country in extent and completeness, and probably in the world.

The Court, inclosed by the main building and family cottages, forms a lawn of several acres in extent, intersected with shaded walks. A fine band of music belonging to the house will be in attendance during the season.

Carriage-houses are also attached to the premises, affording every facility for excursions for the accommodation of guests.

The management of Union Hall, we trust, will meet with the approval of all who may honor us with their patronage. PUTNAM & PAYNE, Proprietors.

ONE HOUR AND FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open and in order for the reception of guests. The house is situated near the Sound, with a beautiful grove attached. Visitors will find this a cool retreat. A good table, safe bathing and no musquitoes. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine-slip every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and the LONG ISLAND at 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—A good stable attached to the House.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels. Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or at the hotel.

Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.

Two hours from New-York.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This large and commodious establishment will be opened for Summer board on the 3d of July. Some choice suites of rooms, and several most desirable single rooms, may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAUREL HOUSE, AT the Kauterskill Falls, 1½ miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. This house having been lately remodeled, enlarged, and newly furnished throughout, is now open. The proprietor, Mr. J. L. SCHUTT, having given his attention for the past 20 years to the wants and comforts of the public visiting his place, would again announce his readiness to serve them; his rooms are now large, airy and comfortable, having piazzas on two stories connecting with the rooms. The attractions of this place on account of its scenery and health-restoring atmosphere are too well-known to need repeating here. Carriages are at all times in waiting at the village of Catskill to convey passengers directly to the house. Terms at the house, $1 50 per day.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; a delightful Summer retreat, affording rare facilities for gunning, fishing and sailing; is now open for the reception of visitors. Trains leave Brooklyn (South Ferry) for Thompson's Station at 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., where stages are always in readiness. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and day mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

BELMONT HALL—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—The above fashionable resort is now open for the season. A line to the proprietor at the above place will meet attention.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Trains leave foot of Courtlandt-st., at 8½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Express trains leave New-York on Saturday at 5:10, and return early Monday A. M.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS a delightfully situated cottage furnished, to let for the Summer season; all kinds of fruit in profusion on the premises; also, stabling for horses. Inquire of L. BALLARD, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

E. H. BALLARD.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse-cars every 15 minutes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. C. Goetze, physician.

SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH JULY.

EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Giving a beautiful sail down the Lower Bay, a railroad trip through Monmouth County, and sea bathing at Long Branch, with six hours at the Beach, and a return sunset sail to the City.

The large and splendid steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE will make the above excursion, leaving Christopher-st. Wharf at 8 o'clock A. M., Robinson-st. at 8½ A. M., and Pier No. 3 North River at 8¾ A. M., returning at sundown. Tickets for the excursion, $1; children under 12 years of age, half price; for which, apply at the office of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, corner of Fulton and Church sts., or on board the boat. Music on the boat.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION, VIA. CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

By 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. lines, from Pier No. 1, N. R. Tickets $4, good to return on or before Friday, July 6, in any of the lines except the 6 P. M.

IRA BLISS,
Agent.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH JULY OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An Excursion Train will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 4.

RUNNING THROUGH TO GREENPORT,

omitting all stops west of Hicksville, (except Jamaica.) Also omitting Jerusalem, Holbrook, Waverley, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport about noon.

Returning, leave Greenport at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., omitting some stops as above, and reaching Brooklyn early in the evening.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, ONE DOLLAR, To all Points out and back.

An EXCURSION TRAIN will also leave Greenport for Brooklyn, at 4.50 A. M., and running on the time of the Express Train, and making its stops, arriving in Brooklyn, at 9.20 A. M. Returning, leave Brooklyn at 3.30 P. M., making the stops of the Express Train going East.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, ONE DOLLAR, From all Points to Brooklyn and back.

FIRE-WORKS IN THE CITY!

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold on the Mail Train for Brooklyn, at North Islip, and all points West, and on the 4.10 P. M. Syosset Train, coming to Brooklyn at half the Regular Fare.

Returning, leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for North Islip, and all intermediate stations, (Syosset excepted.) at 11½ o'clock, P. M., giving an opportunity to those in the country to witness the splendid display of Fire works in New-York and Brooklyn, and reach home the same evening.

Trains will run as follows on the Fourth of July:

Leave Brooklyn, South Ferry, at 8 A. M., Excursion Train to Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above; 9 A. M. Train to Syosset; 10 A. M. Mail Train to Greenport; 3 30 P. M. Express Train to Greenport; 4 P. M. Train to Hempstead; 4 30 P. M. Train to Syosset; 6.46 P. M. Train to Jamaica; 11½ P. M. Train to North Islip. Regular Fare on all Trains except the above Excursion Trains. A. H. PALMER, Agent.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, commencing July 5. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely-furnished saloons, with or without barges; also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday-Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Glen Cove and New-Rochelle, landing at Strattonport, Whitestone, and City Island, steamer MAYFLOWER, every fair Sunday: Catharine-st., 8 30; Delancey-st., 8.45; 11th-st., 9; 28th-st., 9.15; 37th-st., 9.30.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEW-HAVEN, JULY 4—By the steamer ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York;
or to
CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with over two acres of land, situated within one hour of the City, having a view of 35 miles of the Hudson river, accessible by cars and boats. House is large, nearly new, is finished in the best manner with all modern improvements; having been put in perfect order for owner's occupancy, no expenditure for repairs is required. The house is fully and expensively furnished; furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The whole will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Apply to S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AT FAIR HAVEN, N. J.—To let, for the Summer, the two-story frame house, with 2 parlors, 4 bedrooms on second floor, and an open attic, situated at Fair Haven, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. There is fine fishing, sailing and bathing on the river; daily communication with the City by steamboat and railroad. Rent for the season, $100. Apply to CHAS. JOBS, at Fair Haven Landing.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET—SITUATED on Highland, near Riverdale-av., about five-eighths of a mile from the Depôt; modernly built and partially furnished. There are two and a-half acres of ground, beautifully laid out; a garden full of flowers, berries, grapevines, vegetables, &c. A fine stable and carriage house on the place. For full particulars, apply at No. 2 New-st., basement office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence; one of the most desirable places in the village; the house in the very best order; the barn and other outbuildings in perfect order, the garden stocked with choice fruit. Terms made to suit. Possession at any time. Inquire of Mrs. E. G. GILLESPIE, on the premises, White Plains.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK City property, a beautiful residence at Ravenswood, on the banks of the East River, within a few minutes' walk of the 34th-st. ferry and the steamboat landing; the house is nearly new, and is finished with all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a healthy and rural location, 20 miles from the City, and one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, at Hastings. Rent, unfurnished, $80. Apply to FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A NEAT and convenient cottage, of eleven rooms, with one acre of ground, in garden, fruit and shade trees; near the depôt; fine view. Price $3,000. Also, another small Cottage, near the depôt; price $1 500. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, IF DESIRED—A pleasant residence at New-Brunswick, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the railroad. Apply to WARREN HARDENBERG, New-Brunswick, or No 58 Wall-st. Rent $300, including commutation ticket to New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO Let, (furnished if required,) at Scarsdale 22½ miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, within five minutes' walk of the Station. Stone house and five acres of land. Apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER, No. 83 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—"KATONAH'S WOOD." The furnished country place, 40 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Possession at the end of the present season.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—A SNUG house, with about ¾ of an acre of land on Franklin-av., New-Brighton. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 107 WEST 41st-st., near 8th-av., second floor, containing kitchen and pantry, parlor, two bedrooms, with bedroom on upper floor; has gas chandeliers, water and water-closet on floor, marble mantels, grates, &c. Rent $200 per annum; reference required. Apply to H. CHEYNE, on the premises, or at No. 75 Barclay-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 60 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STORE TO LET—CORNER THIRTY-FOURTH-st. and 10th-av.; an excellent stand for business, and part dwelling. Inquire of D. H. BROWN, on the premises.

NO. 70 GREENE-STREET—NOW BEING REbuilt, will be finished to suit respectable parties. The plans can be seen by applying at No. 60 Wall-st., Room No. 27, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

STORE NO. 604 BROADWAY TO LET—Having two large plate glass show windows and rolling iron shutters. Rent low. Apply on the premises, or No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESidence in South Brooklyn, convenient to the Hamilton-av. ferry, to let and furniture for sale. Rent $550 per annum; can have a lease of five years. The furniture new and good. Will be sold at a bargain for cash, or on long time for a good note. This is a rare chance. Address EUROPE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.—A furnished house, suited for a large family, near the village of Winsted, Conn. Location beautiful and healthy. Inquire of R. P. STEVENS, Room 1, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE, FURNISHED, IN TENTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $150 per month. Inquire of VANWINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,

With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined, Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the World.

BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by

F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 246 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; front parlor and bedroom on second floor, and back parlor on second floor, with closets, bath, &c. Rooms furnished; superior location. References given and required. Apply as above. Private family.

BOARDING.—HAMILTON HOUSE, CORNER OF 28th st. and Broadway. Citizens and strangers can now obtain cool, airy rooms for the Summer, permanent or transient. The house is now newly refitted and furnished; very desirable rooms insured to families, and large single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, possessing all the comforts of a home; no other boarders will be taken; located in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with real name, to C. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant, well-furnished room in a house overlooking the river. Family private. References required. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board in a private family can be had in 129th-st., third house West of 3d-av. Communications to the City by boat or cars.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO TWO single gentlemen, can obtain board in a small private family in South Brooklyn. The house is beautifully situated, about ten minutes' walk from South Ferry; the rooms are large and airy and terms moderate. Address S. E. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A private family, without children, and occupying a first-class house, would let a large front parlor on second floor, unfurnished; also, a nice furnished room, on third floor. Apply at No. 119 West 21st-st.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND PARlor, with board or without, separately in a Parisian family; the house has all the modern improvements; a practical course of French will be commenced by proprietor who is a well known professor. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 85 East 81st-st.

WANTED.—A LARGE UNFURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom, communicating, either with or without board, in an agreeable, private family, by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, QUIET, Box 103, *Times* office.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO A small family in a large brown-stone private house—all of the floor above the parlors, including kitchen, water-closet, &c. Rent $28 a month to May. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 162 *Times* office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING NO. 45 East Thirty-first st., between Madison and 4th-avs., will rent a few rooms with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—AT A NEW PRIVATE house, beautifully situated, with a commanding view of the bay and ocean, three miles distant from the State House or centre of the town, and two miles from the beach, having five lodging rooms. For further particulars, address CHARLES T. HAZARD, Newport, R. I.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD during the Summer months in a pleasant, healthy situation on the banks of the Hudson river, where there is a good shore for bathing, and where they will be conveyed to and from the landing at Milton without charge. For terms and other particulars, address JOHN E. LAWSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MME. RUTTKAY KOSSUTH will accommodate a limited number of boarders for the Summer. The place is easy of access by daily steamboats from the City. References: Charles E. Foreman, No. 49 Chambers-st., and L. B. Bacon, No 59 Murray-st.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN be obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill—a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain air. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

BOARD AT GLEN COVE.—FAMILIES WISHing the comforts of a Summer residence can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove steamboat landing. Three lines of stages pass the door daily. Address CHARLES W. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO small families, within one hour by boat or cars of City Hall, where but few boarders are taken. Address, with particulars, C. E., Box No. 556 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ON THE Hudson, at or below Tarrytown, by a gentleman taking breakfast and tea, wife, baby, and servant. Terms must be moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OR a few single persons can be accommodated with good board, pleasant place, &c., five minutes' walk from Mount Kisco Depôt, Harlem Railroad. J. F. HALL.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A gentleman and wife, also a single gentleman, can have pleasant rooms and board for the Summer at Dobb's Ferry. Apply at Greenburgh House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.—FIVE MILES DRIVE THROUGH CENTRAL PARK FOR ONE DOLLAR.—Family carriages, buggy wagons, saddle horses for gentlemen or ladies, at $1 an hour, at Central Park Stables, corner of Broadway and 59th-st., opposite main entrance to Park; 8th-av. cars stop opposite the door; 6th-av. cars two blocks distant.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER—A good pair of carriage horses, with carriage and harness complete, for the use of invalids, a short distance out of Brooklyn. Roads not paved, and accommodations for the horses first-class. Address

D. W. BALDWIN, No 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR LONG-TAIL bay horse, 16 hands, which has been used for a family carriage-horse three years; gentle and warranted sound, and for sale because the owner is obliged to have a pair. Can be seen at the stable, No. 1,111 Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,500 pounds, sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND six passenger rockaways, a numerous assortment of which, in good condition, can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

FOR SALE.—JUST RECEIVED FROM STEUBEN and Ontario counties six pair extra fine coach and road horses. Also 15 single horses, suitable for road or saddle. To be seen at J. CARPENTER'S, No. 126 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CHESNUT HORSE, of Morgan breed, 8 years old; a most sagacious animal, kind in harness and excellent under the saddle. Inquire at No. 95 East 23d-st., for the horse Dandy.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—One 2-horse dumping lumber truck, in good order; also, three large young horses, suitable for the same, now at TAYLOR'S sales stables, 105 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BRIGHT BAY HORSES, perfectly well matched, kind, gentle and free from vice; very stylish drivers. Can be seen at the livery stable, No 204 4th-st.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Contains 100 acres, 70 tillable, the balance woodland; a good house, large barn, stable, cow-house, &c. on the premises; furniture in the house and stock on the farm will be sold very low for cash. Parties wishing minute particulars will address J. R. S., Box No. 370 Newark, N. J., Post-office.

N. B.—Plainfield is situated on N. J. Central Railroad, and one hour from the City of New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 17 miles from New-York, and about 10 minutes' walk from Lower Closter depôt, containing about 15 acres, with good house and other buildings. Churches and schools in the neighborhood. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN YATES on the premises, or of JAMES SAMPLE, No. 45 Catharine-st.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near depôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS.—THREE ROOMS ARE WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, (below 25th-st.,) by a gentleman and wife. At a moderate rent, a quiet and punctual tenant may be secured. Address T. T. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

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A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
BENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realised in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
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And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

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Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

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GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

J. M. PELTON,

Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano, been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $120 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.

"The best Piano existing."

ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.

PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.

HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.

HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.

New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons, with new patent "forte stop," are the best in the world. The attention of musicians, and others interested, is respectfully invited to this wonderful improvement. Melodeons of all styles for parlor, church or school use, wholesale and retail. New-York salesrooms, A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

$165.—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, very little used, for $165; one 6½-octave piano, rosewood, for $100; one new melodeon, 5-octaves, piano style, $70; one melodeon, 6-octave, $85. J. & C. FISCHER, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

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Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

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GENUINE
EDGE'S FIREWORKS,
at their Old Depôt,
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Only Agency for
JAPANESE TORPEDOS,
"A Big Thing."

POWDER,
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Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c. CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

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Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.

The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Depôt.

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FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

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HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

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FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 106 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality. Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

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ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

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JAMES M. NIXON..................Lessee and Manager.

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GARDENS, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
THE HANLON BROTHERS—Mlle. THELEUR
EVERY NIGHT.

MATINEE, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. THE LADY OF THE LAKE and the new DIVERTISSEMENT. No reserved seats for Matinées.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, 1860,

After the STAGE PROMENADE, Doesticks' new Burlesque,

THE LADY OF THE LAKE, TRAVESTIE,

Written expressly for this Theatre, and got up with all the STAR BURLESQUE COMPANY, will be given for the last time.

After the Travestie,

OPERATIC INTERLUDE AND REFRESHMENTS.

Concluding with a NEW DIVERTISSEMENT, in which the HANLON BROTHERS will appear, with Mlle CAROLINE THELEUR, Premiér Danseuse from Paris and Brussels, Mlle. LINA WINDEL, the beautiful GALE SISTERS, and the Corps de Ballet.

Tickets 50 cents. Seats may be secured a week in advance. Box office open all day.

ON MONDAY NEXT, and all the week,
JOHN BROUGHAM'S FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
Previous to his departure for Europe.
HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.
The great Burlesque of PO CA-HON-TAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

Lessee and Manager..................Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager..................Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director..................Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist..................Mr. Hayes.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 30,

The performance will commence with the favorite comedietta of

THE QUACK DOCTOR.

Mrs. John Wood as..................Bretta
Mr. Joseph Jefferson as..................The Quack Doctor

With the celebrated comic duet of

WHEN A LITTLE FARM WE KEEP.

Messrs. James Simmonds,	Mrs. Vining,
Burnett,	Mrs. Chanfrau,
Stoddart,	Miss Jefferson,
Goodrich,	Miss Hetty Warren,
Wall,	Miss Burke,
Morea,	&c., &c., &c.

To be followed by

OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY,

Positively its last representation,

Will be produced, on MONDAY, July 22, a new burlesque, entitled

TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 precisely.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
THIS, SATURDAY, EVENING.
GUSTAVUS GEARY'S
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT CONCERT,
In which he will be assisted by his daughter
MINA,
And several of the
FIRST ARTISTS OF THIS CITY,
And in order to add to the proper rendering of
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
And also to create AN EFFECT HITHERTO UNHEARD HERE in these splendid national and descriptive airs, a
LARGE CHORUS,
Comprised of the ladies and gentlemen of the Choral Societies, and a
FULL ORCHESTRA WILL ASSIST.

First Circle and Parquette, 50c.; Orchestra Stalls, numbered, 75c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Private Boxes, $4. Doors open at 7½; Commencing at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIS SUMMER GARDEN
CROWDED NIGHTLY,
To witness the
INIMITABLE PERFORMANCE
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE,
LALLA ROOKH,
with all its beautiful
SCENERY, DRESSES, MARCHES, &c., &c., &c.
TROUPE OF AMAZONS,
BLONDIN AT NIAGARA,
ZOYARA AND ZAIDEE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.

THIS EVENING, June 30,
The performance will commence with
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.
To be succeeded by the
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
Concluding with the FRISKY COBBLER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of.....P. T. BARNUM.

The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
NOVELTY! TALENT! ENERGY!

Engagement, for a limited number of performances of the young, talented and favorite

IRISH COMEDIAN, W. O'NEIL,

Who appears every Afternoon and Evening.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL of NOVELTIES from EUROPE, by steamship *Hammonia*, consisting of a WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY, a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c., Though born of perfectly black parents. They are the greatest wonders of the world.

Reëngagement, for a short time, and at great expense of VANTILE MACK, the infant Lambert, or GIANT BABY,

7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds!

THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEALS!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.

THE DAILY VISITS OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY to the Museum add great interest to its Visitors.

THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN, OR MONKEY, OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
Are all to be seen at all hours, day and evening.

DR. M. V. B. BLY, the SEER and CLAIRVOYANT, produces astonishing phenomena daily.

SATURDAY, June 30, 1860, will be performed in the LARGE, AIRY and COMMODIOUS LECTURE ROOM, both AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock,

OUR IRISH COUSIN.

Mickey McGrath..................MR. W. O'NEIL.

Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller.
BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.

GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

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14th-st. and 6th-av.
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, June 30, by
RONZANI'S RENOWNED BALLET TROUPE.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Doors open at 2; performance commences at 2½.

MONDAY EVENING, July 2,
Grand Gala Night and Anniversary of the opening of Palace Gardens.
First night of Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S
UNRIVALED PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA,
And first night of the
JAPANESE LANTERN FETE,
with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, FIRE BALLOONS, &c.
FOURTH JULY,
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, &c. &c.
ADMISSION..................TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY.

Tremendous Excitement! Unprecedented Success! Universally admitted by the Public and the Press to be the most finished and talented

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT

ever offered to the patrons of Negro Minstrelsy.

Another Grand Programme of Novelties To-night.

THE THREE GREAT STARS.
UNSWORTH, EUGENE AND CAMPBELL IN THE ASCENDANT.
GO AND SEE THEM TO-NIGHT.

Admission 25 cts.; private boxes $3.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
For full particulars see programmes.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,

DAY AND EVENING, 13th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION,
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, and
100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and especially at 11, 3 and 8 o'clock.

ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M.

Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.

No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.

On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.

Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

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TEMPLE OF MAGIC, 444 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Delighted Fashionable and Astonished Audiences nightly witness the wonders performed by the

GREAT WIZARD JACOBS,

who, with his inimitable

GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY,

present the best entertainment in New-York,

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE,

and those who do not see them lose a treat indeed. They return to England at the close of their stay here.

NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Admission 25 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

Continuation of the Successful Comic Piece,
THE JAPANESE TREATY.
With other entertainments.

To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,

No. 548 Broadway.
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

FOURTH OF JULY AT NIAGARA FALLS.—Mons. BLONDIN, the most extraordinary man living, will make TWO GRAND TIGHT-ROPE ASCENSIONS over the fearful rapids of Niagara River, on the FOURTH OF JULY, one in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and one in the NIGHT, on which occasion Mons. Blondin will walk the entire length of his rope Completely Enveloped in Fire—the only opportunity of witnessing this unparalleled performance this season.

HARRY COLCORD, Agent.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF WM. H. GRANT, PROF. RENWICK, AND OTHERS—CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation was continued on Thursday and yesterday, before Messrs. Rotch and Monroe, of the Legislative Committee.

Wm. H. Grant, Superintending Engineer on the Park, testified on Thursday: That he received his instructions with regard to the work done under his superintendence from Mr. Olmsted, who was responsible for all work done on the Park; he selected the men, and Mr. Olmsted hired them; Mr. Green had occasionally suggested the employment of certain men; there were slight alterations from the plan in the grading of Seventy-ninth-street, owing to a seam in the rock.

Examination of this witness was here suspended to allow Dr. Torrey to testify.

Dr. Torrey was sworn and examined in reference to the soil in which trees were planted on the Promenade; did not think the soil, so far as he examined it, fertile; the muck was not good; knew nothing of practical gardening, and never planted a tree in his life; had written works on botany, but they had no reference to gardening; recommended Mr. Pollard, the superintendent of planting, to the Park Commissioners for employment.

The examination of Mr. Grant was then resumed, and he was asked a great many questions by Mr. Hogg relative to the construction of different works the cost thereof, on the Park, &c., &c., but nothing of importance was elicited.

Mr. Olmsted wished to make some additions to the evidence given by him on Wednesday. In reference to his travels in Europe to prepare himself for his duties on the Central Park, he wished to say that he did not consider the European parks the best models; on the contrary, the finest parks he had ever seen, the finest grouping of trees and turf, water and rock, were in the central portions of this Continent, or on the Island of Java; he had received more valuable suggestions from the natural parks of these places than from any park in Europe; he wished to state, also, that the work done on the Central Park during his absence, under the direction of Mr. Green, was well done, and the judgment of Mr. Green had in almost every instance accorded with his own. In answer to a question from one of the Committee, he said he considered the Park at present about half finished.

H. A. Millard was examined in reference to the sand furnished by him for the Park, but his evidence did not vary from what has already been published on that point in the testimony of Mr. Berrill.

John Bogert, Assistant Engineer on the Park, was examined by Mr. Hogg upon minor points connected with decorations, cuts, and drainage, &c., but nothing of importance was brought to light.

Mr. A. Kellogg, another Engineer, was examined, with similar results, after which, there being no more witnesses present, the investigation was adjourned to 9½ o'clock this morning.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Prof. James Renwick was the first witness examined, and stated that he never sent a communication to the Legislature charging the Commissioners with violating their oaths; thought there was more macadamized road in the Park than the public necessities require; ten miles, in his opinion, would be sufficient with thirty feet width to each road; considered the plan of the Park a bad one; have not laid out a ground for the last forty years; never laid out a park in my life; disapproves of blasting, except where it was necessary to make roads; would not remove the boulders; thinks the expenses of the Commissioners should be submitted to the Common Council; think the Park should have been left as near its natural condition as possible; think the Park is in an unhealthy locality; think the "pond" in the Park no better than a mud-hole; think the bridges and transverse roads of the Park needless and unsightly structures; think the road near the tunnel a bad piece of engineering.

Several other witnesses were called by Mr. Hogg, and examined in relation to minor matters, such as the cost of bricks, the making of utensils by the blacksmiths out of iron belonging to the Park, &c.

Mr. Rotch, acting Chairman of the Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Central Park be requested to direct the accountants in charge of their books and papers, in connection with the Clerk of this Committee, to extend the date, as indorsed in the Commissioners' report, to the Common Council of Jan. 1, 1860, to July 1, 1860, and to verify the correctness of the same by affidavit; and that the resolution passed June 20, in respect to the employment of an accountant, be and is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Green referred the Committee to charges made by Mr. Conkling, who had not appeared before the Committee to testify. He asked permission to prove that Mr. Conkling had proposed to withdraw his charges provided he got a seat in the Board.

Mr. Rotch replied that, as Mr. Conkling had failed to appear and substantiate his charges, there was no necessity of taking any further notice of them.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES COMMISSION.

DR. THOMPSON'S CLAIM.

The Commissioners resumed the case of Dr. Thompson yesterday, Mr. Leavenworth presiding.

The first witness called was Ray Tompkins, who on being sworn testified he was within the quarantine inclosure at the time of the burning, and visited the house of Dr. Thompson on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September; went there to save the life of Dr. Thompson; the house was not then on fire, but it was in about 15 or 20 minutes after he reached the house; he was in the house before it was on fire, and was in the house while it was burning; he saw furniture removed, some with care, and some was removed carelessly and damaged, while a part was destroyed by the fire; the piano was handled roughly; it was evidently opened by some parties after it had been removed, and he heard it being played upon while on the ground during the fire; he himself had lived in the house of the Health Officer for about a year, in 1830, while he lived with Dr. Westervelt, his brother-in-law. The witness was examined in regard to the value of the house. He could hire such a house for $1,100 or $1,500; as to the value of the house to Dr. T., as Health Officer, he could not testify.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley: He inquired for Dr. Thompson when he first arrived; they said he was gone; he was told that they had all gone away, though he had not been to the house previously on that night; he went through the whole house before it was destroyed; went into the second story, the attic and the hall bedroom on the second story, where he found a desk open with papers; he satisfied himself that the Doctor was not there; there was a light burning, and the desk was open; he did not see Mrs. Thompson; he probably would have seen her if she had been carried out, unless carried out while he was absent, which was about five or six minutes; he was satisfied that there were no persons in the house except the three servants, whom he saw engaged in removing articles and furniture; he was not in each room, however; there were lights in the second story; the hall room in the front part of the house, which he took to be Dr. T.'s office, had a light in it; either the southeast corner room, or some other, had a light in it; the rooms were opened; in short, he was satisfied that there were only those three persons in the house at the time of the firing; Mr. Fountain's house, a short distance from it, was next to be fired; the inmates left the house, but he told them they need not, the house being outside the inclosure.

Cybele A. Raymond, a seamstress in Dr. Thompson's family at the time of the fire, testified that she was familiar with the rooms in the house, and remembered the articles which were in the various rooms; she had a list to aid her recollection as to the articles which were there when she left; she had prepared it herself within two weeks after the burning.

Mr. Bradley objected to the use of the paper, and referred to the examination of a previous witness in reproachful terms, to which Mr. Johnson objected unless he could be allowed to reply.

The witness then proceeded to name the articles from recollection.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

The Commissioners met at headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm-streets, yesterday, and adopted the Sanitary reports. The Inspectors of the Second District was directed to examine into the character of the House of Detention for witnesses and report semi-monthly. The Superintendent of the House was directed to report every Monday the names of all witnesses detained. After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned till Saturday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Great Eastern.—If the experience of yesterday may be taken as a criterion of the future the excitement which attended the movements of this great vessel in England will be reproduced in a great degree among the sight-seeing, wonder-loving people of this country. Beginning at an early hour in the morning, and continuing throughout the day, people of all classes thronged to the pier at the foot of Hammond-street, to obtain a view of the mammoth ship, and the number who thus visited the neighborhood throughout the day was estimated at many thousands. Nobody was admitted on board, by the rigid orders of Capt. Hall, who has put her under a cleansing and painting process, to prepare her for the reception of visitors, who it is understood will not be admitted until about the middle of next week. The class of small speculators and keepers of lager beer, fruit and eating stands, with "a single eye" to the public convenience, have monopolized all the vacant places in the vicinity for the purpose of plying their respective trades. Considerable sums, in the shape of temporary licences, have been paid by these persons, who evidently expect to reap a handsome harvest while the excitement lasts. The approach to the dock is being covered with coarse gravel, to lay the dust, and workmen are removing the material and rubbish which has accumulated on the piers. The excitement attendant upon the arrival of this ocean monster has already communicated itself to our neighbors in other States. We notice that excursion parties to visit her, are forming in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The sight lovers of the latter city intend to make a Fourth of July trip of it.

Anniversary of the Deaf and Dumb.—Yesterday, the annual closing exercises of the Deaf and Dumb, previous to the Summer vacation, took place at the Fanwood Institution, under the charge of Prof. Harvey P. Peet. A large company of invited guests was present. The graduating class, consisting of twenty-six young ladies and gentlemen, performed various exercises, in manual signs on the blackboard. Among the subjects thus treated were views on the possible results of the Japanese Embassy, the difference between morality and religion, and the idea which a deaf person might have of music. The author of the last exercise illustrated his conception by expressing his idea that music was in the same degree a source of pleasure to the ear that a beautiful landscape was to the eye. The exercises of the day were closed by a valedictory, written and delivered by one of the graduating pupils, of which Prof. Peet furnished an oral translation to the audience. After the delivery of diplomas to the graduates, and the reading of the examiner's report, the company partook of a social repast, and the City-bound repaired to the cars, well pleased with the exhibition they had witnessed.

Mr. Enright Declines to be Health Warden, and is Commended.—Mr. Enright, the "emigrant runner," who has several times run himself into difficulty, always luckily escaping, however, thanks to the loopholes of the law, and who is again in serious difficulty for that same act of emigrant running, has, according to the *Post* of last evening, "earned the gratitude of the city." Mr. Enright may well rejoice in the novelty of the sensation. The gratitude of any single individual must be pleasing to him, but the gratitude of seven hundred thousand inhabitants must smell as incense in his nostrils. He has earned this "gratitude," according to the *Post*, by declining to serve as Assistant Health Warden, a post to which the Mayor had appointed him. As papers for his indictment before the next Grand Jury are in preparation in the District Attorney's office, Mr. Enright undoubtedly thought it an act of inconsistency to seek his own purification before he undertook to purify others.

Fire at the Winter Garden.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night, a portion of the wardrobe belonging to the theatre at the Winter Garden caught fire. The smell and smoke becoming perceptible to the audience, an immediate panic ensued, and a rush was made for the doors. Had the audience been more numerous, the accident would undoubtedly have been attended with serious results. The fire, however, was speedily extinguished, before the arrival of the engines, a considerable number of which surrounded the building, and added to the excitement. The performances were resumed after some delay, but only a small portion of the audience returned. The damage done to the theatre and wardrobe was trifling. It is to be regretted that such an accident should have occurred on the occasion of Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne's farewell performance.

The Supply of Ice.—The consumers of ice can certainly find no fault with the price for which this desirable article is now sold. In consequence of a spirited opposition between the various companies, it is now delivered to customers at 12½ cents, and in some instances at 10 cents, per 100 pounds, and a family or store can have a daily supply for a shilling or eighteen pence per week. These prices are about one-third of those of last year. So much for opposition.

The Thomas Powell.—The steamer *Thomas Powell* resumes her trips to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston on Thursday. The *Powell* has been temporarily withdrawn to make repairs which were found necessary. The statement, a few days ago, to the effect that she had been disabled and was obliged to transfer her passengers to the Hudson River Railroad cars was erroneous.

Man Killed on the Hudson River Railroad.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock, last evening, an unknown man, who was walking on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, at Seventy-first-street, was run over by the Albany Express down train, and instantly killed. The body was brought down to the dépôt at Thirty-fifth-street.

Large Arrival of Vegetables from the South.—The steamships *Roanoke*, *Yorktown* and *Potomac*, from Norfolk, brought on freight the enormous quantity of 6,208 barrels of vegetables, consisting of nearly all descriptions. They never were more plentiful than at the present season, either South or here.

Complaint Dismissed.—In the case of complaint of John Hannan against Mr. Gardiner Furniss, an examination having taken place before Justice Welch, the complaint was dismissed and the facts showed that the matter was the result of a misunderstanding, without any criminal intent whatever.

The First Cases of Sun-stroke this Season.—Two cases of sun stroke occurred yesterday, one in the Eighth and one in the Twelfth Precinct. In each instance the case was deemed serious, and doubts are entertained of the party's recovery.

Police Commissioners.—The Board yesterday granted eight licenses at $30 each. Four were granted to inn-keepers and four to store-keepers. Messrs. Holmes and Haskell have the work of the Board all to themselves, and make quite a fraternal thing of it.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

A JOINT ELECTORAL TICKET FOR THE STRONGEST MAN RECOMMENDED—DOUGLAS THE FAVORITE.

The Mozart Hall General Committee held a regular meeting at their head-quarters last evening, the President, C. P. Schermerhorn, in the Chair. Mayor Wood and nearly a hundred other members were present. A Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolutions respecting the position they would take in the ensuing Presidential contest, which were debated at some length, and finally were accepted and adopted as reported, by a vote of eighty-five against ten:

Whereas, The doctrines avowed by the Republican Party are sectional in character, and tend to alienate the several portions of our beloved country from each other, and enfeeble the sacred ties which link them together;—and whereas, they have led in various States to legislative action, aiming to obstruct and embarrass the execution of the laws of Congress, especially those designed to carry out the delivery, under the Constitution, of fugitives from service to those to whom such service is legally due;—and whereas, they have resulted in one notable instance in the invasion of a sovereign State by an armed band of traitors seeking to subvert her institutions and excite the servile population to deeds of insurrection and massacre;—and whereas, at this alarming crisis, the Democratic Party presents a divided front and rival candidates. Now,

Therefore, We, the representatives of the National Democrats of the City of New-York, feel it our bounden duty, while we pledge ourselves to the support of the time-honored principles of the party, the solemn decisions of the Supreme Court, and the true intent and meaning of the Constitution, to strive by united action, common counsels and mutual concessions, to prevent the dominance of that artful and enterprising minority which in this State advocates the dangerous and revolutionary schemes of so-called Republicanism; And be it

Resolved, That we cordially maintain the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with Slavery in any of the States of the Union, either directly or immediately, through any body deriving its legal existence from the action of Congress; that we consider it the duty of the coördinate branches of the Federal Government to protect the constitutional rights of all persons in the Territories from any such interference; and that, in our opinion, the judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case is a final and authoritative settlement as to the unconstitutional character of such interference, and we call on all good citizens to acquiesce in the same, as the result of the deliberations of the highest tribunal of the country.

Resolved, That we deplore the present divided and distracted condition of the Democratic Party, and would fain offer some practical remedy in order to reunite its severed ranks.

Resolved, That this unfortunate breach in the counsels of the Democratic Party, and the severance of an organization which has for more than half a century been national in its composition and constitutional in its doctrines, have been brought about in a great measure by the combinations and selfish associations of leading men at Washington, who have formed dissensions in the party, magnified comparatively unimportant differences in popular opinion, and sought to distract rather than unite the members of the party.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the nomination of a joint electoral ticket in this State, to be supported by the united Democracy of the State, and to which we would invite the suffrages of all who desire the downfall of sectionalism and the well being of our country; that such a concert of action is eminently in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which regards rather the triumph of principles than the success of individuals, and is the best means of preserving our Government from becoming the mirror to reflect the "irrepressible conflict" of Black Republican leaders.

Resolved, That if, however, it is impracticable to accomplish such a union, and if the contest in this State becomes one in which the cohorts of Black Republicanism are found united on one side, and national men are divided under separate banners on the other, it is clearly the duty of the National Democracy to rally around the standard of the strongest of these detached parties on the field, and as we deem that a preponderance of the popular masses are largely in favor of Stephen A. Douglas, we would in that alternative, and to prevent the calamitous results which would ensue upon the success of Lincoln, sacrifice any we might have, and give Mr. Douglas our support.

Resolved, That we view John C. Breckinridge as a high-toned Democrat, eminently national in his principles and entirely deserving the confidence of the American people; that we respect the ability and talents of Mr. Douglas, and without deciding between the fitness of these two candidates, we shall rally to the standard of the latter, in order to save the State from being made the means for the triumph of Lincoln and the party which would inevitably plunge the country into all the horrors of disunion and civil discord.

Police Reports.

SEVERAL NEW COUNTERFEITS REPORTED.

At 9 o'clock last evening information was sent to Police Head-quarters from the Seventeenth Precinct, that an attempt was to be made to circulate counterfeit $5's on the Valley Bank, of Danvers, Mass. The fact was at once made known by telegraph to every Ward of the City, and soon afterwards the officers of the Second Precinct apprehended two young men, giving the names of Charles Nelson and Smith Clark, who are said to have passed a $2 counterfeit on the Mystic Bank of Connecticut, at the store of George S. Robinson, No. 87 South-street, in payment for a glass of soda water. Upon searching the prisoners, $132 of worthless bills, $90 of which was in $10s on the American Exchange Bank of this city, and the remainder in $3s on the Village Bank of Denvers, $3s and $5s on the Union Bank, New London, Conn., and $2s on the Mystic Bank, Conn., were taken from Nelson, while Clark had the good money, which was identified by Robinson as that he had given in change for the counterfeit which was passed. Four of the bills found upon Nelson were secreted in the lining of his hat. All the counterfeits, excepting that on the Village Bank, are poor affairs, and may be easily detected by their unartistic appearance. The prisoners will be taken before a magistrate this morning.

AN ALLEGED FORGERY OF TRADE-MARKS.

A few days since a complaint was lodged before Justice Quackenbush, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Messrs. Barbour Brothers, manufacturers of linen thread, against Messrs. John McConville & John Murphy, merchants, doing business at No. 61 Cedar-street, whom they charge with having counterfeited and used their trade-mark (containing the words "Barbour's Standard") upon thread which they imported and sold as the production of the complainants. Mr. McConville, being absent in Europe, could not be arrested, but his partner was taken before the Justice, who held him in $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions. A civil suit, it is said, has also been commenced in the same matter against the defendants, and an injunction has been issued.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Charles H. Campbell, formerly a dealer in provisions and liquors at No. 208 Washington-street, and Edward F. Luthy, his clerk, was apprehended on a warrant issued by Justice Welsh, to answer a charge of arson. On the morning of the 1st of March last the store of the defendants was burned down, and $30,000 worth of property was destroyed. The Fire Marshal made a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the fire, which resulted in the arrest of the accused. They were both required to give bail—the security of Campbell having been fixed at $3,000, and that of Luthy at $2,000—for their appearance to answer.

CAPTURE OF SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

Officers Horbelt and Bennett, of the 5th Precinct, yesterday arrested three young men, known as James McCarty, alias John Murphy, James Roper and Charles Thompson, on a charge of having broken into the dwelling of Mr. Samuel W. Meeker, at the corner of Bushwick-avenue and Linden-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night last, and robbed it of jewelry, silver plate and other articles, valued at $250. Mr. Meeker was wakened by the thieves but could do nothing in the way of securing them as they had already possessed themselves of his revolver. At the time of their apprehension a portion of the property which had been stolen from Mr. Meeker's house was found with the accused, and they were sent before a Brooklyn magistrate.

Coroners' Inquests.

Camilio de Canas, a passenger from Havana by the steamer *Granada*, which arrived on Thursday night, was taken suddenly ill, yesterday morning, at the "Hotel de l'Amerique del Sud," No. 36 Houston-street, where he had put up, and soon died. Coroner Jackman held an inquest, and it having been shown by a *post-mortem* examination that death had been caused by heart disease, a verdict to that effect was rendered. Deceased was 34 years of age, and a native of Cadiz, Spain. In his pockets were found $400 in gold, and a lot of lottery tickets for the Havana lottery, to be drawn on the 12th of July. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Fires.

IN A CARD PRINTING OFFICE.

A fire happened at 10 o'clock, last evening, in the back room on the fourth floor of the building No. 208 Broadway, occupied by C. Daversen, as the champion show-card office. The flames were quickly extinguished, and an examination showed that the fire was probably kindled by an incendiary, there being a strong smell of camphene, and a broken can, containing a quantity of the fluid, lying on the floor. The Fire Marshal will investigate the matter. The loss was not very great, and it is met by an insurance for $1,200 in the Hamilton Company.

IN A MATCH FACTORY.

A fire happened about 6½ o'clock yesterday morning in the match manufactory of Patrick H. Bigelow, in Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. In a very short time both building and contents were destroyed, involving a loss of about $700; uninsured. It is believed that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion of the chemicals used in the business.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fall of the Roof of the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Five Men Seriously Injured.

At about 5½ o'clock, last evening, the framework of the roof to the Academy of Music, now in course of erection, on Montague near Court-street, was blown down by a gust of wind, and the whole mass fell through to the cellar, a distance of nearly 80 feet, carrying with it several men employed in its construction. There were at least fifty men at work about the building at the time, and of this number only four were seriously injured. Their names are:

John C. Simpson, of New-York, rigger, who had his skull fractured, and was otherwise severely injured. He was taken to the Washington-street Medical Institute by Officer Boyd and others of the First Precinct Police.

John Clevell, mason, of No. 59 Carll-street, fell with the roof to the cellar, and escaped with a dislocated ankle and some bodily bruises.

Charles Barton, mason, of Hampton-street, was injured internally.

Jeremiah Morris, mason, of Portland-avenue, was severely injured about the head and body. He also fell with the roof to the cellar.

Mr. L. B. Wyman, one of the Board of Directors, had just stepped into the building from the street as he heard the crash, and attempted to escape, but was caught in the falling rubbish. He is injured on one shoulder, one leg, and also, it is feared, internally. The injuries, though severe, are not considered of a fatal character. He was removed immediately to his residence on Pierrepont-street, where he was at once attended by the best medical aid in the city, and was, last evening, comparatively comfortable.

A dozen or more of the workmen, whose names are not given above, received slight bruises. Two of the injured men were taken from the top of the sidewalk, 56 feet from the ground, by Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Joseph Monharr Foreman. One man, a German, who was at work upon a portion of the roof over the vestibule which remains standing, fell a distance of 20 feet to the main wall, where he succeeded in obtaining a footing. As he landed on this wall, a rope attached to the falling rafters got about his neck, and he succeeded in throwing it off an instant before the main girders gave way, thereby saving his life. A number of men saved themselves by clinging to the side walls, from which perilous position they were subsequently removed by the firemen and police.

The portion of the roof which fell was all that covering the main part of the building, immediately over the auditorium—132 feet long by 92 feet wide, and nearly 80 feet from the ground. The main cross-pieces, made of timbers 3 by 12 inches, doubled; the rafters and girders, about 4 by 6 inches, were up, and workmen were engaged in putting up the walls at the time of the accident. The rafters, with girder or base piece attached, at the westerly end of the building, towards Clinton-street, was first blown against the second, and so on in turn the whole fell "like a row of bricks," as described by a man who witnessed the accident. The mass of timber falling upon the girders, of which there were eight, caused them to break and fall.

A horse in the cellar, used at a windlass for hoisting purposes, was completely covered up by the rubbish but escaped injury. The walls remain standing and are uninjured. The whole damage is estimated at $7,000.

The noise made by the falling roof was heard at a great distance, and but a few minutes elapsed before the street in front of the building was filled with citizens, and the greatest excitement prevailed as every one supposed that many lives had been sacrificed. The police of the First Precinct were promptly on the spot and took charge of the building. At first, the extent of the injury was not known, and some minutes elapsed before any person dared enter to aid the uninjured. It was soon discovered however that there was no danger to be apprehended from the fall of any other portion of the building, and hundreds of willing hands went earnestly to work amid the ruins.

The Brooklyn Heights Female Seminary.—A numerous meeting of the Alumni of this institution was held in the chapel room last evening. The occasion was one of special interest in view of the recent demise of its able Principal, Prof. Gray. At the Commencement, on the previous evening, diplomas were awarded to fifteen graduates. Rev. Dr. Storrs, the President of the Board, has given instruction and officiated as Principal since the death of Prof. Gray. His parting address to the graduates was one of unusual beauty and interest, reviewing in the most touching manner Prof. Gray's nine years' laborious assiduity. Prof. Chas. E. West, for twelve years the head of Rutgers Institute, now assumes the office of Principal. He will continue in it. His inaugural address on the comparison of female education here, with that in Continental Europe and England, and the rise and growth of the Press of America and its mighty influence on education, was full of most sensible points. Prof. West enters upon his duties on the opening of the next term in September.

The Packer Institute.—The Annual Commencement exercises at the Packer Collegiate Institute took place on Thursday evening. The following are the names of the young ladies who graduated: Misses Isabel M. Ames, Brooklyn; Emiline B. Barber, Sandusky, Ohio; Elizabeth W. Beers, Catherine E. Benson, Mary L. Bingham, A. Maria Brown, Emeline Buckley, Susan Chatterley, Matilda A. Cunningham, Brooklyn; Jane E. Enver, Newcastle, Pa.; Elizabeth Fren, Savannah; Caroline A. Graves, Brooklyn; Kate M. J. Hasbrouck, Stone Ridge; Clara C. Hinman, Brooklyn; Jane L. King, Detroit; Lucy R. Langdon, Montpelier; Emma Morton, Detroit; Abbie M. Nelson, Sag Harbor; Mary E. Ordway, Bradford, Mass.; Mary L. Townsend, Sarah E. Townsend, Brooklyn; Jane P. Thompson, Deerfield, N. H.; Jela L. Suplert, Owensboro, Ky.; Margaret H. Young, Hamptonburgh, N. Y.; Low B. Wilson, Columbia, Mo.

New Republican Club.—The Republicans of South Brooklyn have organized a new Campaign Club, and elected the following officers: President—William H. Burleigh. Vice Presidents—William Coit, Henry A. Kent, John Cockle, L. W. Brainard. Corresponding Secretary—L. W. Murray. Recording Secretary—Isaac L. Miller. Treasurer—Henry Hill. Executive and Finance Committee—D. B. Hasbrouck, Hart L. Murray, F. Rockwell, Henry Hill, William E. Doubleday. A Committee has also been appointed to take measures to erect a wigwam and organize a battalion of "minute men."

The National Anniversary.—The Fourth of July will not be celebrated by any more extraordinary demonstration than has heretofore marked the event usually in this city. The authorities will expend $1,000 for fireworks and music at two different points in the city—in City Hall-square and at Bouranville; E. D. Salutes will also be fired on Fort Greene, at Greenpoint and Bouranville. The bells throughout the city will be rung at sunrise, sunset and at noon. The Fifth Brigade, Gen. Crooke, will parade in the morning. The day will be appropriately observed in several of the public schools.

A Melancholy Accident.—A little daughter of John C. Stockwell, 4 years old, residing at No. 57 Power-street, fell into a cistern trap yesterday and was drowned. The family moved into the house on Thursday, and had not discovered the rotten condition of the well cover—on a level with the ground—and the child stepping upon it fell in.

Polytechnic Institute Commencement.—The Commencement exercises of the Polytechnic Institute took place last evening in the Plymouth Church. The exercises consisted of recitations, orations and dialogues, original and selected. The students acquitted themselves very creditably.

Fatal Accident.—Michael Cormick, 4 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 67 North Eighth-street, died yesterday from scalds received the day before. He upset a pot of hot water, which fell upon his face and breast.

Items.—A new kind of street-rail has recently been adopted by the Broadway Railroad Company, which obviates the objections made to that in ordinary use, for obstructing the free driving of wagons in the streets.....A well dressed male infant was abandoned at the door of house No. 175 South Fourth-street, on Thursday night. It was sent to the almshouse..... Two laborers were severely injured yesterday, on Washington-street, by the sides of a sewer caving in upon them. They were sent to the city Hospital.... John Stansbury, Alderman of the Seventh Ward, died yesterday from disease of the heart, aged 62 years. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held, to-day, to take some action regarding his death. ....A party of Sabbath School children, at play in a piece of woods near Westbury, were hurried away by an approaching storm on Wednesday last. A few minutes after their departure a horse, cow and sheep were killed in the grove by lightning....The rite of confirmation was administered, yesterday, to over three hundred children by Bishop McLaughlin, in the Church of the Assumption, York-street.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. PUTNAM—THE ATLANTICS STILL CHAMPIONS.

A very close and exciting game was played by the above Clubs on the Putnam ground, on Friday afternoon, and after a brilliant display of fielding on both sides victory once more sided with the Atlantics. Very few misses were made on either side, and a little more steadiness in throwing and a little lower batting would have left nothing more to be desired. A few incorrect decisions of the umpire turned the game in favor of the Atlantics, the objectionable decisions the other way happening to have no effect on the number of runs. So many changes were made on the Atlantic side that it was very hard to keep track of the fielders, M. O'Brien filling no less than four different positions at various periods of the game, and all being subject to some change. All of the Atlantics fielded very finely, but two catches by Smith and M. O'Brien and the guarding the bases by Price are especially worthy of notice.

Of the Putnams, Dakin, Wanzier, Smith, McDonald, McKinstry, and Masten, particularly excelled in the field, E. Brown, Dakin, and Wanzier, taking the lead at the bat. Hamilton, Pierce, and M. O'Brien, batted well for the Atlantics. Between two and three thousand spectators were present.

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	PUTNAM.	Outs.	Runs.
F. Seinroth, 3d b	4	1	Brown, 2d b	1	3
Pierce, short	2	4	Burr, c. f	3	1
Jo. Oliver, c. f	4	1	Dakin, p	2	2
Price, 1st b	4	1	Masten, c	4	1
M. O'Brien, f	2	2	Gillespie, r. f	5	1
Smith, c	3	0	Wanzier, 1st b	2	2
Jno. Oliver, 2d b	3	0	McDonald, 3d b	4	0
P. O'Brien, l f	4	1	McKinstry, short	2	1
Hamilton, r. f	1	4	Jas. Smith, l. f	4	2
Total		14	Total		11

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total
Atlantic Club	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	14
Putnam Club	3	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	7	11

Umpire—Mr. Miller of the Empire.

Scorers—Atlantic, Mr. George W. Moore; Putnam, Mr. George R. Hobby.

MANHATTAN VS. CHARTER OAK.

A match between the Manhattan Club of New-York, and the Charter Oak Club, of Brooklyn, took place on the ground of the latter Club yesterday. The Manhattan Club was defeated, for the second time in some 19 matches. The Manhattans lost a great deal by the absence of Sprague, third base, and McDonald, short field, for whom were substituted Saunders and Amory. Still, the Manhattan's play was very sharp in the field, as was the Charter Oak's, the game standing at the end of the eighth innings, 12 to the Charter Oak's 11. The Manhattans were put out for 0 in the ninth innings in double quick time, and just then the setting sun came out from behind the houses full in the eyes of the Manhattan's catcher, the result being 5 runs and a victory for Charter Oak. O. Jones made the only home run for Manhattan, Bogert making a splendid catch on the fly, and Page playing admirably on first base. Dumphy made a bad miss at centre field. For the Charter Oaks, J. Patchen made a splendid display of sharp fielding, by catching a ball on the fly in left field, and putting another man out on a base. Carroll also played well. After the match a collation was provided by the victors, at which Mr. Herrick presented the ball for the Manhattans with a few good-humored remarks, which were appropriately responded to by Mr. Piper for the Charter Oaks. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.	Outs.	Runs.	CHARTER OAK.	Outs.	Runs.
Page, 1st b	4	1	Vanderhoof, 3d b	4	1
Jones, l. f	3	2	S. Patchen, s. s	4	1
Wilson, c	4	1	Murphy, c	0	4
Dumphy, c. f	2	2	Shields, p	4	1
Toumey, 2d b	2	2	Oswald, r. f	3	2
Saunders, 3d b	3	3	Randolph, 2d b	1	4
Bogert, 2 f	3	1	Carroll, 1st b	4	1
Jackson, p	2	2	J. Patchen, l. f	3	2
Amory, s. s	4	0	Piper, c. f	4	0
Total		12	Total		16

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Manhattan	0	3	1	1	2	0	2	3	0—12
Charter Oak	1	2	3	0	0	3	1	1	5—16

Umpire—H. Fuller, Star Club.

Scorers—J. W. Amory, for Manhattan; P. Johnson, Jr., for Charter Oak.

FREE ACADEMY—FRENCH VS. LATIN.

A return match between the picked nines of these two divisions of the Introductory Class took place on Thursday, on Hamilton-square, and ended in a reversal of the previous result. Osgood, Southworth and Moore fielded well, and the batting of Hunt, Southworth and Osgood was very fine. On the other side, the fielding of Rhoades, Thorn, Thompson and Hibbard was the most noteworthy, and the batting of Stevenson, Schack and Rhoades was very commendable.

SCORE.

FRENCH NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	LATIN NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
Osgood, 1st b	2	5	Rhoades, p	2	3
Southworth, c	1	5	Hibbard, 2d b	3	2
Gaddis, short	4	2	Schack, 1st b	1	3
Beck, c. f	4	2	Thorn, c	3	2
Moore, 3d b	3	2	Stevenson, l. f	1	4
Schaffer, r. f	3	3	Rooney, short	3	2
Hunt, 2d b	0	6	Reynolds, c. f	2	1
Bonestiil, p	4	2	Orr, 3d b	2	2
		—	Thompson, r. f	3	1
Total		27	Total		20

Umpire—Mr. Johnson.

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
French	5	7	0	3	6	1	5—27
Latin	3	0	0	2	2	3	1—20

Decisions in the Court of Appeals.

JUNE TERM, 1860.

Judgments affirmed.—Holdane *vs.* The Trustees of the Village of Cold Spring; Rathbone *vs.* McConnell; Stillwell *vs.* Morriss; Clark *et al. vs.* Sisson and another; The Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport *vs.* Vail, with five per cent. damages; Slack, Executor, *vs.* Colton and others, with five per cent. damages; Van Duzen, President, *vs.* Howe and others, with five per cent. damages; The Bank of Toledo *vs.* The International Bank, with five per cent. damages; Holmes *vs.* Arnott *et al.*, with five per cent. damages; Hollister Bank of Buffalo *vs.* Beecner, with 5 per cent. damages; Cornell vs. Andrews, with 5 per cent. damages; Davis vs. Chamberlain, (two causes,) with 5 per cent. damages; Benedict vs. Webster, with 8 per cent. damages; Stoddard vs. Werle, with 10 per cent. damages; Smith vs. Cushman and another, with 10 per cent. damages; The People ex rel. Stone vs. Menck, with 10 per cent. damages; Hafat vs. Smith et al., with 10 per cent. damages; Griffin and others vs. Corlies and others, with 10 per cent. damages; Disosway vs. Bank of Washington; Ingalsbe and another vs. Harris; Commercial Bank of Buffalo vs. Warren; Washus vs. The Bowery Savings Bank; The People ex rel. Sackett's Harbor R. R. Co. vs. Cook; The People vs. Huggins; The People vs. Doyle; Carman vs. Pultz; Weeks vs. Lowere; Preston vs. Suydam; Phelps vs. McMahon; Manning vs. Tyler; Same vs. Same; The People ex rel. Hommel vs. Saxton; Beach, Receiver, vs. Wheden et al.; The people ex rel. Henrick vs. Smith; Knettle vs. Newcomb et al.; Mallory vs. Gilbert; Wood vs. Robinson, Receiver.

Order granting new trial reversed, with costs and judgments of special term affirmed—Spraker vs. Cook.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event—Gardner vs. Clark; Cornell vs. Haight; Gilbert et al. vs. Beach; Hoe vs. Sanborn; Kortright vs. Cady; Draper vs. The Commercial Insurance Company; Same vs. Cady; Sampman vs. Milks; Chase vs. Peck; Wilson et al. vs. Robertson et al.; Blount vs. Van Beuren et al., (judgment to be entered as of 1st day of June Term); Shelden et al. vs. Bander, and special verdict directed.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed, and with costs and judgment of City Court of Brooklyn affirmed—Swezy vs. Lott, late Sheriff.

Motion for re-argument denied, with $10 costs—Briggs *vs.* Davis, receiver.

All proceedings, orders and judgments rendered subsequent to the judgment of the Special Term of the Supreme Court of November 5, 1855, reversed with costs and that judgment—Dettering *vs.* Groat *et al.*

Order for new trial affirmed with costs and judgment absolute for plaintiff—Platts *vs.* Ives, Sheriff.

Judgment reversed with costs of this appeal and new trial granted, unless the plaintiff remits the first installment of the note described in the complaint with interest thereon. If he elects to remit, then judgment affirmed with costs to the appellant of this appeal—Messereau *vs.* Ryers.

Judgment of Supreme Court reversed with costs and judgment to be given for plaintiff according to the verdict—The Oneida Bank *vs.* The Ontario Bank.

Judgment reversed with costs and judgment of the Special Term affirmed—The People *vs.* James Brown and others.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Wolfe's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines, should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Reynard & Co.'s Infallible Patent Housekeepers' Rifle, Insect Powder and Vermin Destroyer.

The only truly reliable article for the extermination of bed-bugs, roaches, Croton bugs, moths, garden insects, rats, mice, &c. Sold by all druggists. Principal dépôt, No. 167 Broadway. Dwellings, ships, &c., cleared by contract. "No cure no pay."

[Advertisement.]

What can I do best? We reply: Go to the Phrenological rooms of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, and have your head examined, your character written out in full, with a Chart of your developments, and you may then know for a certainty what you are, as compared with others; what you can do best, and how you may "rise in the world."

[Advertisement.]

Knox's New Hat.—The last invention of Knox, the renowned hatter, is called the Savoy Hat, which is a most exquisite article for young men, and is sure to become a general favorite. All the summer styles to be found at Knox's Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, are manufactured with a view to produce a light, cool and comfortable covering for the head during the heated season.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

Brady's Gallery,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

A physician, in a good location in Brooklyn, having a practice of about $1,200 a year, and increasing, being obliged from ill health to leave, will sell horse, carriage and furniture, (the good will of the practice being included without charge,) for about $600, their first cost. Address or apply to A. B. Bennett, No. 18 Liberty-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Boots and Shoes.—Cahill & Wood are offering, at their new establishment, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, opposite Laura Keene's, an extensive assortment of elegant Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and children, at very low prices.

[Advertisement.]

Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company at No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall. Ladies and children's waists and bathing dresses; gentlemen's coats, vests and bathing shirts at the store of J. Agate & Co., No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Steamer Great Eastern.—500 gross London Club Sauce, just received from Parker Bros., London, will be ready for delivery to grocers and pickle and preserve dealers in a few days. A. J. Parker, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent for United States and Canadas.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Holloway respectfully invites physicians to to test the merits of his Pills and Ointment in obstinate cases of a scrofulous nature, to mark well their effects, and to report through the Press the result of their observations.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Illinois* will close on Saturday, June 30, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the steamship *Hammonia*, will close on Saturday, June 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark C. B. Hamilton, from Matanzas—J. P. Doniphan, J. E. Milburn.

In bark Peri, from Cardenas—George Reed, Charles Osgood.

In bark Reindeer, from Rio Janeiro—L. V. Barnes, J. C. Ryan, R. W. Saunders.

In bark Welkin, from Sagua la Grande—J. N. Evans.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 1 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 02 | Gov. Island. 5 51 | Hell Gate... 7 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 29.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Barks Hyperion, Ward, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Ilva, Purie, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Talbot, (Br.,) Rutt, Harbor Brittan, Howland & Aspinwall; Georgia, Sherman, Darien, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Loch Lomond, Black, Celte, R. P. Buck & Co.; F. Lincoln, Rivers, Manzanilla, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, master; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis; D. Parshall, Davis, Hartford, master; E. A. Pratt, Whelden, Dennis, master; A. B. Hays, Robinson, Philadelphia, ———; Ocean Bird, Lockhart, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; Emma, (Br.,) Scott, St. Johns, ———; A. Hastings, (Br.,) Lowerson, St. Johns, P. I. Nevius & Son; S. Sawyer, Sawyer, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Osprey, Murphy, Jacmel, Kunardt & Co.; Target, Howe, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Calliope, Oneal, Wilmington, ———.

Arrived.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Capt. V. reports that the buoy from S. E. end of Handkerchief is gone.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. June 29, at 8 A. M., passed a schooner ashore on the West Bank.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. June 28, at 10 A. M., 20 miles S. of Absecom, spoke schr. Aurelia P. Howe, from Swansbury, N. C., bound to New-York.

Steamship Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Sladell, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Andover, Kearney, New Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. and 16 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Son. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. gales.

Ship Eagle Wind, (of Boston,) Worth, San Francisco 90 ds., with mdse. to Willetts & Co. Had very light winds since losing the N. E. trade.

Bark Welkin, Curtis, Sagua la Grande 14 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. This evening, while coming up between the Narrows and Quarantine, during a heavy squall from W., carried away spanker gaff, jib, and split sails.

Bark C. B. Hamilton, (of Portland,) Chase, Matanzas June 15, with sugar to H. Vining & Co. Experienced a heavy N. E. gale off Hatteras, which stove part of the cargo.

Bark Reindeer, (of Philadelphia,) Coutts, Rio Janeiro May 29, with coffee to master. June 26, lat. 35 22, lon. 73 13, exchanged longitude with an Am. whaling-ship bound home.

Brig Xenophon, (of Belfast,) Doak, Remedios June 8, with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. weather.

Bark Peri, (of Portland,) Thestrup, Cardenas 20 ds., with molasses to J. Delano. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Bark Crusoe, (of Boston,) Weston, Havana 22 ds., with sugar to master. Been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with 7 ds. of heavy N. N. E. gales.

Bark Julie, Lieutand, Port-au-Prince 30 ds., in ballast, to H. Becker & Graeves. The J. was formerly a French vessel.

Bark Minesota, (of Philadelphia,) Wayne, Rio Janeiro May 13, with coffee to Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Bark Antoinette, (Sic.) Piraino, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Emma F. Chase (of Portland, Me.,) Hall, Sagua 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Suliote, Staples, Sagua la Grande 15 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barkentine Bradore, (Br.,) Fraser, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Errichetta, (Nea.,) Russo, Palermo 72 ds., and 47 ds. from Gibraltar, with brimstone and sumac to order.

Brig Lucy Heywood, (of Bangor,) Stone, Trinidad, Cuba, June 4, with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Seaman's Bride, (Br.,) Purdy, Hillsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Wm. Tompkins.

Brig Orison Adams, (of Portland,) York, Sagua June 8, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (Br.,) Alburg, Eleuthera 18 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass. June 21, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy N. E. gale, which split foresail. Was compelled to throw overboard deck-load of pineapples. Same time, saw a quantity of shingles and scantlings, apparently a deck-load of a vessel.

Schr. Eleanor, Townsend, Inagua June 11, with salt, &c., to G. Darrell. June 12, in the passage, spoke whaling-schr. Gold, of Provincetown, (all well,) with 120 bbls. oil. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Gassabeas, (of Machiasport,) Sawyer, Savanna la Mar, via Hampton Roads, (where she put in for provisions,) 3 ds., with logwood, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Schr. John I. Day, (of Stonington,) Sparrow, New-Orleans June 11, with molasses to master. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales during the passage.

Schr. C. T. Strong, Liscomb, Baltimore 5 ds., with flour to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. W. H. Ruatan, Sprague, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal, bound to Newark.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, (of Boston,) Smith, Pensacola 21 ds., with yellow pine to Dowley, Corners & Co.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Cordelia, (3-masted,) Horn, Havana June 12, with sugar to Dunbam & Dimon.

Schr. F. Elmore, Smith, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal, bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. Ann D. Newton, Alexandria 7 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Helen, Derrickson, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ann, Cole, City Point 7 ds., with flour to J. Hunter.

Schr. Martha Nickels, (of Machias,) Sawyer, St. Johns, P. R., June 12, with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. R. E. Hillman, Carty, Newbern N. C., 9 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Greenland, Bell, Charleston 12 ds., with pine lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. Nicanor, Brewster, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Era, Mayo, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. for Port Morris.

Schr. Abeona, Dodge, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Reindeer, Kenner, Baltimore, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Clara Ellen, Dodge, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Marietta, ———, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Kingson, with coal for Newburyport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Lewis, Rondout, with coal for Newport.

Schr. Golden Age, Paine, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. J. D. del Forrie, Francis, Richmond 3 ds., with flour.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Scott, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton to J. Smith

Schr. Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Hall, Rondout, with coal fo Boston.

Schr. Rebecca, Patten, Alexandria 10 ds., with coal to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Copia Bearse, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. White Cloud, Swift, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal

Schr. Clairmont, Johnson, Virginia 2 ds., with wood

Schr. J. Collins, Predmore, Virginia 2 ds., with wood

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Collins, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Arcole, Purcel, Virginia 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Roe, Wright, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. B. Judkins, Martin, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Avon, Woodmanson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood

Schr. L. P. Williams, Davy, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. St. Helena, Mapes, Alexandria 8 ds., with coal,

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to W. N. W.

Below.

Bark Nicholas Curwen, Chase, from Sagua June 16.—(By pilot-boat Mary Taylor.)

Also, one bark and 2 brigs.

Miscellaneous.

From Port-au-Platte.—We have advices from Port-au-Platte to the 9th inst. by the brig John Butler, Capt. Miner, at this port. Business was very dull. The Government has taken off half a dollar per ton on American vessels, making the port charge now the same as for other foreign vessels. No American vessels in port.

Launch.—The brig Isabella will be launched, on Monday morning next, between 8½ and 9 o'clock, from shipyard foot of Houston-street. She is about 190 tons, a clipper model, was built by Messrs. Rosevelt, Joyce & Co. for E. L. Corning, of this City, and is intended for the South American trade.

The ship Superior is now on the Large Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

The Ship Jane Henderson.—Officers and Crew Safe.—A letter has been received in Baltimore, by Mr. James C. Coale, Agent of the Board of Underwriters, containing the gratifying information that all the officers of the ship Jane Henderson, together with the passengers, had been safely landed on the beach. Three of the crew, who had previously been saved, have arrived in Baltimore, having been brought up by the Norfolk steamer. The steamtug Thos. Reaney and schr. F. W. Johnson were at the vessel, and, with the steamtug Young America, expected with additional force, would save as much of the cargo as practical, and forward it to port.

The ship James Chester, previously reported at Valparaiso in distress, was to leave on the 22d May for Baltimore. She had discharged 350 tons of ore, and, by means of divers, it is thought that the leak has been effectually stopped.

Spoken, &c.

Arab—whaling-bark, of New-Haven, on a cruise, clean, June 21, lat. 31 33, lon. 76 40.

Black Hawk—brig, from Matanzas for Portland, June 23, lat. 36 45, lon. 73.

Express—Dan. brig, from Hamburg for Rio Grande, May 29, lat. 23 S., lon. 35 57.

Isaac Jeanes—ship, from Liverpool for Calcutta April 14, lat. 1 38 N., lon. 27 35.

Parana—Br. bark, 70 ds. from Iquique for Liverpool, June 3, lat. 21 01 S., lon. 30 42.

Samuel Churchman—brig, hence, bd. S., June 25, lat. 36 20, lon. 73 30.

By pilot-boat Mary Taylor, June 27, bark Union, from Baltimore for Boston; brig Bonaparte, from Philadelphia for Boston; schr. Ivy, from do. for do.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., June 12, brigs Avondale, Dix, for New-York in 15 ds.; Australia, Wylie, for Philadelphia in 5 ds.; Elsinore, Partridge, for Humacoa, to load for New-York; schr. Indus, Stokley, from Teneriffe, just arr.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF

MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.

SELLING AT RETAIL AT MERELY

NOMINAL PRICES.

All the manufactured articles of Summer wear, such as white Linens and Ducks, Fancy Linens, Marseilles, Alpacas, Drap d'êtes, light Cassimeres, Queen's Cloths, Flannels, Silks, &c., &c., &c., at EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., are now being sold at merely nominal prices, without regard to cost.

In all extensive manufacturing clothing establishments in this City, there is at the end of every season more or less clothing left on hand; this is either kept over for the next season; or else consigned out of the City, or sent at once to the auction room, and sold for what it will bring. In any event the establishment is the looser, and only one or two speculators the winners. It has been the practice of this establishment to commence a closing out sale a few weeks before the end of each season, by marking the goods down at or less than auction prices, thereby giving the public an opportunity of providing themselves with clothing at from ten to fifty per cent below cost of manufacture.

The closing out sale begins this year on the 27th of June, and will continue until the last garment of Summer clothing is disposed of. Extra salesmen have already been engaged, and more will be added as the sale advances.

The stock having been manufactured expressly for City trade, comprises every variety of goods adapted to Summer wear.

White Duck Coats.
Plain White Linen Coats.
Fancy Duck Coats.
Heavy Brown Drill Coats
Blay Linen Coats.
Marseilles Coats.
Alpaca Coats.
Drap d'ete Coats.
Cottonade Coats.
Thin Woolen Coats.
White Linen Drill Coats.
Satin Jean Coats.
Spanish Linen Coats.
Chinese Grass Coats.
Planter's Linen Coats.
Gingham Coats.
Argentine Coats.
Farmer's Satin Coats.
Light Tweed Coats.
Flannel Coats.
Spanish Linen Dusters, &c., &c., &c.
White Linen Pants.
Marseilles Pants.
Satin Jean Pants.
Drap d'ete Pants.
Check Marseilles Pants.
White Duck Pants.
Paris Cord Pants.
Fancy Duck Pants.
Cottonade Pants.
Check Linen Pants.
&c., &c., &c.

VESTS

Of every size, quality and description.	50
Linen Coats, as low as	$1 50
White Duck Coats as low as	1 00
Marseilles Coats as low as	1 00
Spanish Linen Dusters as low as	1 50
Black Alpaca Coats as low as	2 50
Drap d'ete Coats as low as	1 00
White Linen Pants, as low as	2 00
Complete Summer Suits as low as	6 00
Light Cassimere Suits as low as	

&c., &c., &c.

AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A HANDSOME PRIVATE residence with all conveniences upon very moderate terms. Rooms large and airy, with pleasant garden, &c. Location cool and healthy for the summer; convenient for visitors to the "Great Eastern." Apply early at No. 15 Abingdon Square.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at its Rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, July 2, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of business. A general attendance of members is requested. EDWARD SELF, Recording Sec'y.

NATIONAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., intend having the first grand hop of the season, July 5. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

N. B.—Mr. LEWIS LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., has connected himself with the House.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, AND ALSO recently of a Theological Seminary, solicits a situation in a literary institution, or as private tutor. Address M. A., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

A Detailed and Illustrated Description of the Great Ship.

Comparative Diagram of her Proportions.

Interior Arrangements and the Machinery.

From Our Special Correspondent.

On Board the Great Eastern,
Southampton, Friday, June 15, 1860.

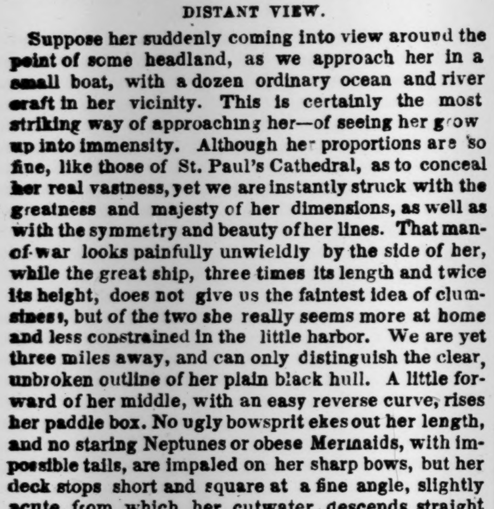
The mass of matter published about the great ship, in newspapers and guide books, has been mostly a rehash of the original reports of her engineers as to her dimensions and capacity, and of partial descriptions printed in the London journals during her construction. While these materials furnish much that is of engineering and commercial importance, there remains to be told a vast amount of descriptive, comparative and critical facts, without which the general reader would have a very imperfect idea of the vastness and peculiarities of the Leviathan of ships. Particularly with reference to the engines, I herewith furnish some new, correct and much more comprehensive facts than have yet appeared in print.

Let us suppose ourselves spending an entire day aboard the great ship, leisurely wandering through her streets, saloons, warehouses and engine-rooms, from stem to stern and from top to bottom, with all her heights, depths and distances in our hands.

DISTANT VIEW.

Suppose her suddenly coming into view around the point of some headland, as we approach her in a small boat, with a dozen ordinary ocean and river craft in her vicinity. This is certainly the most striking way of approaching her—of seeing her grow up into immensity. Although her proportions are so fine, like those of St. Paul's Cathedral, as to conceal her real vastness, yet we are instantly struck with the greatness and majesty of her dimensions, as well as with the symmetry and beauty of her lines. That man-of-war looks painfully unwieldly by the side of her, while the great ship, three times its length and twice its height, does not give us the faintest idea of clumsiness, but of the two she really seems more at home and less constrained in the little harbor. We are yet three miles away, and can only distinguish the clear, unbroken outline of her plain black hull. A little forward of her middle, with an easy reverse curve, rises her paddle box. No ugly bowsprit ekes out her length, and no staring Neptunes or obese Mermaids, with impossible tails, are impaled on her sharp bows, but her deck stops short and square at a fine angle, slightly acute, from which her cutwater descends straight down into the sea, and enters it at a graceful curve. It is a true American bow, and the smallest excrescence would mar its ample outline. Her stern is equally plain, but a little angular. It is just as well, perhaps, but not as beautiful as the fine round yacht-sterns of George Steers. The white stripe, 27 inches wide, painted around the vessel, certainly lightens her a little, but the ugly imitation of a gallery on her stern is very much out of place. Her five chimneys, short and rather small, as if the destruction of coal were not the only object in view, rise straight and clear between her six slightly raking masts, which tower majestically into the blue sky. Nor do the six masts look slim and inadequate, like those of our lightly-rigged paddle ships. Nor are their heights irregular and awkward, but their tops form a true parabolic bow, bending gracefully from stem to stern. We now begin to make comparisons, having settled it in our minds that she is at once vast and beautiful. By referring to the accompanying wood cut we gratify our curiosity at a glance. It shows a plan of the decks of sixteen craft, some of which are quite familiar to your readers.

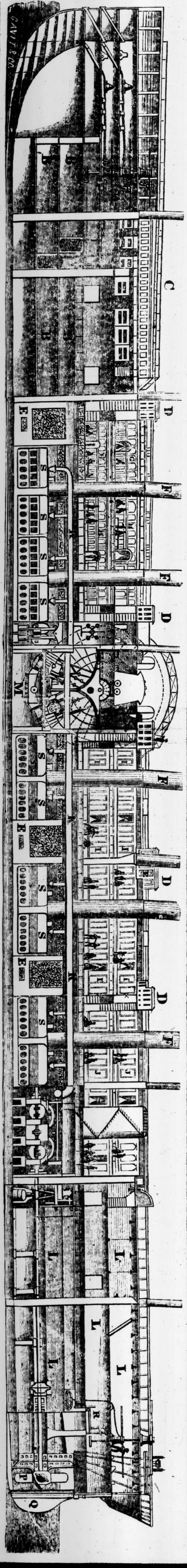
DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE SIZE OF THE SHIP.



A.—Great Eastern, iron, 692x83 feet.
B.—Scotia, the new Cunard ship, just commenced, iron, 450x50.
C.—New World, North River steamer, wood, 404x43.
D.—Persia, Cunard ship, iron, 390x45.
E.—Steam Ram to run down and sink ships, now building for the English Government, iron, 380x58.
F.—Adriatic, last great American ship, wood, 354x50.
G.—Vanderbilt, of the Vanderbilt New-York and Havre Line, wood, 335x49.
H.—Red Jacket, sailing clipper, wood, 250x45.
I.—Great Western, first successful transatlantic steamer, wood, 236x40.
J.—Wave Queen, Newhaven and Dieppe, English Channel, the sharpest sea-steamer in the world, 14 breadths in length, iron, 213x15.
K.—Winan's Cigar Steamer, building at Baltimore, iron, 180x16, original length.
L.—Ferry-boat, American harbors, wood, 170x35.
M.—Sailing ship, Sir Walter Raleigh's standard of greatest size—100x35.
N.—Steam-tug, American harbors and rivers, wood, 70x12.
O.—The Great Derrick, for lifting sunken ships, described in the Times of Sept. 16, iron, 257x90.
P.—A Timber Raft of the Olden Time, on the Rhine, the largest craft known, 900x250.

Having now arrived within a furlong of the *Great Eastern*, and a little on her quarter, we do not see enough of her to judge of her size, and she looks comparatively smaller than she did three miles off. But now, as we pass under her lofty stern, and hug her great iron sides, and see the little people away up on deck peering over at us, she changes from a graceful ship into a huge, immovable mass, like an overshadowing cliff, or a tall block of warehouses, and we cannot for a moment believe that she is not resting on the solid earth below the sea. From under her sides, and from over her bulwarks, her detailed vastness, if I may so express it, bursts upon us. The shape of the *Great Eastern's* hull below water, and most of it above water, is perfection itself, measuring by the standard of modern naval science. This is evinced by her ease at sea, and by the manner in which her great bulk goes at 14 knots through the water, without disturbing its surface, except by her paddles and screw. Her real greatness is not observed from without, save partially, in contrast with ordinary craft near her. But under her sides and on her deck, every spectator is at once struck with her enormous proportions. We climb up a stairway, enter a six feet doorway in her side, and clamber along her caverns and up two long pairs of stairs to the deck. To examine her systematically, let us at once proceed to her extreme bows—*it is only an eighth of a mile off*—and commence our journey aft.

A JOURNEY ALONG HER MAIN DECK.



In the extreme angle of her bows, we find ourselves standing two feet above the main deck, on a wedge-shaped grating of wood, 35 feet long and tapering to 20 feet wide towards the stern. From this little watchman's platform, over fifty people can look over her bulwarks at a time, while a hundred more may have comfortable standing room. Looking over her sides from a height of some forty feet, as far as from the third story window of a city house, we see her sharp prow gracefully penetrating the surface of the water, but we cannot trace her hollow lines far, as her sides bulge out at a wider angle above the water-mark. From the enormous catheads, immediately aft, hang on each side two ponderous anchors, from which depend a section of the massive cables—the charms on the vest-chain of the leviathan—but each link is about the size of a dinner-platter, and the iron of which it is forged as large in diameter as the top of a drinking goblet. Two hawse-holes, 18 inches in diameter, are formed in the very prow of the ship, and two more on each side, a little further back. The cables pass through them. Looking aft, as from houses in Twenty-third-street, away across Madison square to Twenty-sixth street, for the great ship would reach from one of these streets to the other, there is spread out before us on her acre of deck, a vast expanse of houses, avenues, lanes, spires, chimneys and people, while a furlong away are the after bulwarks, and the wheel-house in the distance. The total length is 692 feet on deck, or about an eighth of a mile. Nine buildings of various dimensions occupy the central line, fore-and aft, and six masts, to-wit.: the foretrysail, fore, main, aftermain, mizzen and jigger masts, the fore, main and aftermain being of iron; also, five chimneys, the two forward from the paddle boilers, and the three others from the screw boilers, intervene. The total depth is 58 feet. The greatest breadth of deck is 83 feet, and the measurement over the paddle boxes is 120 feet. Stepping from this platform to the main deck, we find the bulwarks so high that we cannot look over them, but they taper down to some four feet as we pass astern. They are lined throughout with oiled teak wood, resembling black walnut. Thirty-six feet further aft is a capstan, the shaft of which passes down through this deck and two others, where it may be geared, if required, to one of the auxiliary engines. On all of these decks, and on the same shaft, is also a capstan, put in or out of gear by a clutch, each capstan having levers for 50 men. It requires the three fully manned—150 men—to raise the anchor without steam power. The engine gearing is as large and heavy as that required to drive a flour mill. Some 15 feet further back is the first mast, a mere wooden spar, 30 inches in diameter, with fore and aft sails. The standing rigging is entirely of wire rope. The whole deck is wood, but under this, covering a large portion of the ship, is another of iron. The deck is here some 40 feet wide, Next come two immense hatchways leading to the forecastle and the warehouses, and then the forward donkey or hoisting engine house, 18 by 12 feet, which is erected in the middle of the deck. It contains a complete pair of steam-engines and a boiler with hoisting apparatus, capable of loading in merchandise on both sides of the ship. There are at least 14 engines on board, exclusive of some dozen used only for pumping. This engine-house, like all other houses, and all the wood-work on deck, are of teak. We next come to the second mast, which is of hollow iron, 3½ feet in diameter, and square rigged. Its inside is as large as an ordinary well, and much deeper. It is used also as a condenser for a part of the steam, especially that from the auxiliary engines. About 200 feet from the bow is another house 30 feet wide, and extending some 10 feet fore and aft. This is the entrance to the ladies' saloon, or the forward compartment of the grand decorated saloon. It is the one which was blown into splinters by the explosion, the fatal chimney being immediately behind it. It will be seen behind the second mast in the large accompanying engraving. There are four other entrances to the passenger departments,—all nearly alike. They are some 7½ feet high, paved with colored tiles. The inside is painted to resemble a light oak, and the ceiling is light blue with gilt stars. The stairway consists of 17 easy steps, with a clear space of four feet in width. The balustrades are of teak, spiral, and very graceful. Wide, green leather-covered seats surround the sides of the building. There is a second flight of stairs below these. From this entrance, in the middle of the ship, a raised skylight deck, two feet high and thirty feet wide, extends back about eighty-five feet. The area is equal to that of a large city house. Near its corners are four shafts or iron boxes, 4 feet square, with iron ladders, extending to the bottom of the ship into the boiler-rooms or stoke-holes, (See S in the large engraving.) You look over into them as from the roof of a five-story house into a narrow street below. They lead to the fatal cavern where the poor fellows were scalded to death at the time of the explosion, and you see the grim figures of men flitting about in the lurid glare of the furnace fires. At the back end of this raised deck, just forward of the paddle boxes, is the after entrance to the grand saloon. The description of the forward entrance applies to it also, as well as to all the others. Through the middle of this raised deck protrude the two paddle-engine chimneys, from the four forward boilers. They are about 6½ feet in diameter, and some 30 feet high, but their total height from the fires is above 75 feet. On each side of the same deck, parallel to the length of the ship, is a row of skylights, five feet wide, shaped like the gable end of a house. They throw a flood of light into the grand saloon, and in fine weather, all that is required into the saloon below it. The clear space on each side of the raised deck, between it and the bulwarks, averages eighteen feet in width, and it affords an unbroken promenade nearly an eighth of a mile long, and as wide as an ordinary parlor.

Behind the after-entrance to the grand saloon rises the iron mainmast, square rigged. The middle portion of the deck here is covered with various arrangements for belaying-ropes, etc., and with skylights to the engineers' rooms below. Immediately in front of it, nine feet high, is a bridge extending between the outsides of the paddle-boxes. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and three feet wide. Stairs lead up to it near each paddle-box. The bridge is also carried along the insides of the paddle boxes, which rise some eighteen feet from the deck, and immediately behind them is another cross bridge like the first, all together giving a walk round of some 300 feet. Here and on the wheel-houses the officers are stationed to give orders. Bells communicate to the screw and paddle-engine rooms, and an apparatus, yet to be described, to the men at the helm. By a door at the side we can look in at the great wheel itself. And what a tremendous, but light expanse of rods it is, with its network of red arms and braces, and its thirty huge floats, thirteen feet long and three feet deep. Unlike most paddle-wheels, its shaft has no outside bearing on the guard, but is wholly supported by a great journal at the side of the ship. The weight of the centre bos is twenty-two tons—that of a locomotive—and the weight of the whole wheel 100 tons—that of a good-sized sloop. The diameter of the wheel, as is well known, is fifty-six feet. The floats are now reefed in so that the diameter between their centres is 47 feet 4 inches. Fancy the pair rolling down Fifth-avenue at the rate at which they will turn—twenty miles an hour—filling up the roadway and overtopping the houses!

Immediately between the wheels, on deck, is the round-topped glass roof, lighting the engines. It is 30 feet wide and 10 feet fore and aft. Before and behind it are stairways leading to the engines and to the engineers' rooms. Next the paddle-boxes are the chimneys—they are too vast to be called stove-pipes—from the kitchens. Behind the engine is another sky-light deck, like first, about 54 feet long and 32 feet wide. At its front end is an entrance, already described, to the second set of saloons. Its after part is surmounted by the captain's residence, a very fine little house, eligibly situated, 24 feet long and 16 wide. About half its length, forward, is devoted to a parlor, quite as large as many on shore, with maple wainscoting and a white and gilt ceiling. The after part is devoted to bedrooms, closets, etc. The sides of the raised deck are furnished with skylights like the others described, and through its middle comes up the forward screw boiler chimney, of oval section, its diameters being 5 and 8 feet. Then comes the fourth mast, which is of iron, fore-and-aft rigged, then another entrance to the saloons below, and then adjoining it another raised skylight deck, 54 feet long, in the front of which is the second screw chimney, and upon which are a binnacle and compass. Behind this, two-thirds of the length of the ship from the bow, is a space or avenue 6 feet wide, extending across the ship. Of course there are numerous other places to cross the deck, but they are not all as wide and clear as this. All the raised decks have their shafts leading to the stokeholes, and their skylights, which have been described above. We now come to the fifth and last main entrance to the saloons. This is not joined like the others to a skylight deck, but is the largest house of all, being some 22 feet square; the after part of it is the smoking room. Through this rises the third and last screw chimney. Behind it, 15 feet, is the fifth mast, which is of wood, fore-and-aft rigged. In the middle of the deck, and flush with the skylight decks, leaving from 18 to 20 feet clear space on each side, are rows of skylights extending some distance further aft. There are also small stairways and hatches leading down to the lower cabins and to the freight department, and a large glass roof lighting the screw engines. Here rises the chimney of the auxiliary screw engine, a machine intended to drive the screw just fast enough to keep out of the way and not retard the ship, when the propelling power of the screw is not required. It would not be worth while to run the four great screw engines for this purpose. Continuing our walk aft, we pass successively the after-hoisting engine and its house and cranes, just like those forward, a large freight hatch, the sixth and last mast, wood, and fore-and-aft rigged, a small hatch, an immense binnacle—quite a little temple—surmounted by the British lion, a capstan, rigged for hands and steam like that forward, and lastly the steering wheels, 4 in number, situated on a round platform 26 feet diameter, and raised 3 feet from the deck, with a weatherboard in front. All around it is a promenade, from which we can look over at the rudder [Q] and the top of the screw [P.] The stern overhangs in such a manner as to have a much loftier appearance than the bows. The steersmen are directed how to steer when not running by the compass, by a pointer on a dial which is moved through gearing by another wheel, away forward on the bridge, in the hands of an officer; A second pointer on this dial is connected with the rudder, and shows when it is sufficiently moved to starboard or to port. There is as much walking room between the smoking room and the after-hoisting engine house as there is on an ordinary steamer's deck. But the great expanse of deck-room is behind this hoisting engine, there being on each side a clear space of 25x75 feet, equivalent to the ground covered by two large city houses. Over the stern there also swung two large anchors. The bulwarks are surmounted by a railing of small posts and wire rope. Eight small boats hang on each side of the deck aft, and two on each side forward. The small steamers intended to accompany the ship will be suspended near the paddle-boxes, but they are not yet completed. We have now gone the length of the main deck only. Before going below let us return and mount the bridge and the paddle-boxes. On either side of the latter, some seven feet above the deck, are platforms 10x15 feet, with wash-rooms and closets under them, a very delightful place to sit, and much patronized on the first trip. Here you see the huge monster's sides as she appears to pass by you.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND ARRANGEMENT.

Before examining the interior of the vessel in detail it will be useful to obtain a general idea of its construction from the engraving and the following general description:

The hull is composed of two skins of three-quarter inch iron plate, 2 feet 10 inches apart, the inside skin extending up as far as the paddle-shafts. Eighteen feet from the outside, amidships, two longitudinal bulkheads extend fore and-aft 350 feet of her length; there are also twelve entire cross-bulkheads and seven partial ones, those between the boiler rooms being provided with cast-iron water-tight doors, which can be shut from the upper deck. The total length of the saloons, occupying the middle part of the ship, is 400 feet, there being two stories of saloons, each 13 feet high. The grand and ladies saloons are forward of the paddle engines, and the first lower saloon under them. The first, second and third dining-saloons are abaft the paddle engines, and the second, third and fourth lower saloons under them. The kitchen and store rooms are on either side of the paddle engines, under the upper deck and between the forward and after saloons. Beneath the forward saloons are the paddle boilers. Beneath the after saloons are the screw-boilers and engines. The coal bunkers are along side and above the boilers. The paddle-shaft is 300 feet from the bow, being forward of the centre. The screw engine centre is some 165 from the stern. The staterooms occupy the spaces between the longitucinal bulkheads and the sides of the ship, in two longitudinal rows on either side. They are two stories high alongside the lower tier of saloons. Some of the private parlors are 18 feet square. Most of the staterooms off the grand saloon are about 14x9 feet, with wide and comfortable births, and very first class appointments. The paddle funnels pass through the grand saloon. The screw funnels pass through the after saloons. The others are hardly finished. The grand saloon is 62 feet long by 36 feet wide, but all this is not clear space. The other saloons are in proportion. Beginning forward, the first floor below is the first cable deck, below it is the second cable deck, and below this the third cable deck and the carpenter's room. Below the fore part of these is a vacant compartment. Next aft, beginning at the top, are petty officers' rooms, store-room, chain locker, &c., ship's store-rooms, purser's stores and ice-house, and lastly the fore-hold, capacity 330 tons. Abaft these is a complete bulkhead; abaft this, beginning at the top, is the berth-deck and hospitals, fore-cargo space, 1,044 tons, with double iron deck; second fore-cargo space, 720 tons; third fore-cargo space, 660 tons, and at the bottom is the first fore-hold, 462 tons. Abaft these are the forward saloons and paddle boilers and coal bunkers. Commencing now 400 feet further aft, we come to the after-freight compartments, viz.: Beginning at the top, first after cargo space, 1,302 tons; second after cargo space, 1,302 tons, with double iron deck; third after cargo space, 561 tons, and the fourth after cargo space, 460 tons; beneath which is the first after hold, 90 tons, which also holds the screw-shaft tunnel. Abaft these is an entire bulkhead. Abaft this are, at the top, store-rooms, etc., 1,470 tons, and below them, fifth after cargo space, 1,109 tons, with a double deck, and lastly the second after hold, 550 tons, containing also the screw-shaft tunnel. Abaft this, below the fifth after cargo space, is an empty compartment.

THE FORWARD FREIGHT COMPARTMENTS AND FORECASTLE.

Retracing our steps, we go down one of the forward hatchways into the forward compartment or forecastle. As shown in the engraving, the forward and upper part of this section of the ship at A has five decks, the portion B having seven, including the bottom. On the two first decks, sixty feet long, at A, are capstans, and the various appointments for weighing and dropping the anchors. The upper one has sailors' berths aft and along its sides: the second is a sailors' mess-room, with tables suspended from the ceiling, and folded up when not in use. The deck under the capstans has the gearing before described, and a cable-box eight feet high and some twenty feet square, built of six-inch plank. There are similar boxes at the stern. The weight of cables is about 100 tons. While under the main-deck we observe its construction. It is formed like the Britannia bridge, of parallel horizontal plates of iron, acting as a girder, and supported by massive iron beams, some of them being thirty inches high, with flanges eighteen inches broad. All the forecastle decks are iron. On the lower deck, at B, there are no side-lights, and the space may be used for ship's stores or merchandize. Behind all this is an iron bulkhead extending from top to bottom, and entirely across the vessel. So we ascend to the top and enter the next after-compartment under C, which is some 60 feet long, 64 feet wide aft, and 48 feet wide forward. Under the main deck, which is here of wood only, it is intended to have second or third-class rooms—some 30, double and single, and a dining-room. It is at present occupied by ship's stores and sailors. Under it is a compartment of the same area, but 13 feet high, cappale of holding over 47,000 cubic feet of merchandise. Its roof and floor are of wood in the middle, and of iron box-beams, some 10 feet wide and 18 inches deep at the sides. All the cross-beams are of iron. On either side are ports which are made as fast as the side of the ship; when not open they are under the cranes of the hoisting engines. A concert hall of the size of this room would be called of pretty liberal dimensions in the country. The two compartments under this, of the same area, are for merchandise, and the whole are backed by the second bulkhead which entirely divides them from the after part of the ship. We now ascend again, and approach the front entrance of

THE SALOONS AND PASSENGER APARTMENTS.

These occupy the middle of the ship and extend over 400 feet, fore and aft. Descending the liberal stairway, already described, we enter the room G, 22 feet fore and aft, and 24 feet wide, which is the ladies' saloon, an ante-room of the grand saloon, to which it opens by doors on both sides. The grand saloon next following, and approached on the after end by the second stairway already mentioned, is 62 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 13 feet high, the roof being the first of the skylight decks. We have seen that there are rows of skylights above it; there are also rows of skylights under these, on the floors of this saloon, to light the apartments below it. These lower skylights are separated from the main floor of the saloon by a railing, so that the floors are but 25 feet wide, although it is 36 feet between the walls. The shafts leading to the stoke-holes also pass down the sides of the saloon, but do not project into it any further than the skylights. The chimneys of the paddle-engines also pass down through its centre, each occupying a space some 10 feet square. But there is still left a very large and splendid apartment. The decorations of the grand saloon and of the ladies' saloon are alike, Descriptions of such things cannot, of course, produce accurate impressions, but I may be able to give a general idea of its appearance.

The style, as nearly as a very fanciful decoration can be classed, resembles the French *renanissance*, with a touch of the arabesque. To make the apartment appear higher and larger than it really is, there is a profusion of vertical lines, columns, &c., and of small ornaments. There are no very large figures. The carpet, which matches the rest in color and style, has also small figures. The ceiling is divided into pannels by I-shaped iron beams, some six inches deep. These are white, and covered alternately with red and blue scrolls and ornamental figures, not in glaring contrasts, but in delicate tints. The panels of the ceiling have a white ground, with small scrolls and light vine and flower work in gold-leaf. The iron posts, which stand in pairs as a part of the railing outside the skylight, extend to the top, and are very graceful. They are painted, as well as the elaborate balustrades, in a sort of French gray and gold. The walls, including the sides of the stoke-hole shafts, have a white ground, with a complex but delicate vine and scroll figure in gold. They resemble enameled leather. The base-board and wooden parts generally are of polished teak, resembling light rosewood. The doorways have elliptical arches at the top, and are surrounded by a very graceful and ornate canopy, painted like the cornice. This is deep, but not too heavy. Its ornaments are two rows of shells in white and gold, and a few horizontal mouldings. The space immediately around the shells is red or blue to set them out, and the mouldings are in white, gilt and neutral colors. The furniture is teak, with claret-colored plush, except the sideboards and piano, which are of rosewood. The chandeliers are gilt, and very neat. A considerable portion of the walls is composed of large mirrors; the chimneys are also encased in mirrors, the corners of the outside casing, as well as some other portions of the walls, being figures and flowers on glass, after the manner of the *Adriatic*. The whole decoration, though very elaborate, is not oppressively so, and is not in the least degree gaudy. The sides of the saloons are not the sides of the ship. From the bulkheads separating the freight compartments in front from that in the rear, and traversing the whole central portion of the ship for 350 feet, are two longitudinal bulkheads, parallel with the sides of the ship, and thirty-six feet apart. These are the outsides of this and of all the saloons. Between the bulkheads and the ship's sides, on either hand, are the staterooms, the mass of rooms being entered by halls from the saloons, passing through the bulkheads. On each side of the ladies' saloon are family rooms of various dimensions; one, seventeen by seven feet, has folding beds for four persons, a sofa, tables, chairs, &c. Adjoining the main saloon some of the family rooms run parallel with the ship, having two large ports, and are eight by twelve feet—a fine parlor. Others are six by nine, seven by seven feet, &c. In all parts of the ship there are plenty of closets, and several ample bath-rooms.

Under the grand and ladies' saloon is a very large and high room, H, with staterooms at its sides, in the manner described. This apartment is 36x70 feet, and 13½ feet high. It is fitted up as a dining and sitting room, with tables and with seats on the sides. Both chimneys rise through it. There is no decoration—it is simply painted white. It is light enough, but not very well ventilated. There are two stories of staterooms at its sides, the upper tier being entered by stairs, and the lower by halls. The inside rooms are very badly ventilated. The space for rooms is some 20 to 22 feet on either hand, and as long as the different saloons. This particular cabin is the one blown to pieces by the explosion. The main saloon above was also shattered. Under the floor of the lower cabin is a large space for coals, the steam-pipe K, leading to the paddle-engine, and the four boilers, S. These we shall see again. The distance from the bottom of this lower saloon to the bottom of the ship is about 30 feet—as much as from the eaves to the cellar of an ordinary two-story house—while there is nearly the same space above to the main deck. These apartments, again, are backed by a cross bulkhead. In front of the top after-stairway, however, is a pantry, 10 feet wide, and, including its continuations through the longitudinal bulkheads, 80 feet across the ship. At the sides of the ship it leads into two kitchens, each 40x21 feet—large enough to keep in order, any good housewife will tell us. These kitchens are situated between the paddle-wheels and the engine, under the main deck. The ceiling is lower than that of the saloons, as they have no skylight decks. Both fore and aft the paddle-engine, under the main deck, and between the last-mentioned cross-bulkhead and the next one back of it, (60 feet,) are the engineers' dining-rooms and berths. The space which each set occupies is 15x36 feet. Between the kitchens on the sides, and the engineers' rooms on the ends, are the paddle engines, which we shall examine by-and-by.

Descending the first staircase abaft the paddle-wheel, we enter the first dining saloon, I, 52x28 feet and 12 feet high. It is arranged precisely like the grand saloon; its decorations, however, are very plain, the walls and ceilings being mapled, and the chimney casings of oiled teak, with a few mirrors. It is furnished with tables for meals, &c., and regular ship seats with movable backs, green leather covered, and is severely plain, but neat and extremely comfortable—just as good as the decorated saloon, and likely better, for it is exactly amidships. The forward screw boiler chimney passes up through it. At its ends, under the deck, are large cupboards for silver. The back ends of the kitchen also communicate with this saloon. Behind this apartment is also a cross bulkhead, but its upper story is opened by two doors leading aft into another, the third saloon, just like it, the ceiling being 60x36 and the floor 60x25 feet, the skylights, as before mentioned, occupying the sides of the floors of all the saloons. The second screw chimney rises through it, and is incased in simple boards, without mirrors or panels, which, as well as the walls and ceilings, is mapled. Here is another cross bulkhead, which is in like manner penetrated by two doors leading into the fourth and last upper saloon, J. This has no skylight deck like all the others, and is hence lower, and is very plainly furnished. It has no balustrades like all the others, around the side skylights in the floor, but only a plain oil-cloth "bulwark." The floor is covered with a dark oil-cloth, without figure, while the rest are handsomely carpeted. The last screw chimney rises here. These are all extremely comfortable apartments, and may be decorated as occasion requires. We have now come aft to the cross bulkhead which divides the passenger from the after freight compartment, L. Outside the longitudinal bulkheads extending all along the side of these three saloons—between them and the ship's sides, are the state rooms. They occupy a space on either hand averaging 25 feet wide and nearly 200 feet long. At the sides of the front saloon are some rooms 25x20 feet—larger than a good-sized city parlor, and various sitting and sleeping rooms of large and small dimensions, also closets and bath rooms. At the sides of the middle of the three saloons are ten double rooms 13x10 feet, and six rooms 13x8. Adjoining the third saloon are four rooms 7x8; twelve measuring 10x13; four, 9x10; and four 15x9 feet, having in all 80 berths. Under these three saloons are three others of the same size, 13½ feet high, fitted like the department under the grand saloon, with stairways and halls on either side to the two-story mass of lower state-rooms. And under these saloons are the coal-bunkers and screw boilers. We now ascend again to the main-deck, and go down into the after freight compartment, L. This extends 160 feet to the stern. The saloons occupy 400 feet of the middle length of the ship, and the four freight rooms and forecastle 140 feet. The first after freight compartment is 60 feet long, 72 feet wide in front, and 56 feet in the rear, and is 11 feet high. Here, in one apartment, is nearly twice the area occupied by a large city house. Under it is another of the same area, 11 feet high, and under it two other ones, respectively eight and nine feet high, and there are tanks, pumps, &c., and then the ship's bottom. All these rooms have iron beams, and generally iron floors. There is too much wood-work, however, for the highest degree of safety. We now come to the last bulkhead, behind which we have a ship as long as Sir Walter Raleigh thought it safe to build—100 feet—and considerably wider than his model—about 50 feet on the average. Here we have a room 11 feet high, and of the area of three city houses, and under it another, a little smaller aft, as the stern tapers into the water, and eight feet high. Below this the space is too narrow to be readily available for merchandise. And below all these freight compartments is a tunnel holding the screw shaft. We have now examined all parts of the ship except the engine and boiler rooms, and their appointments. So, again ascending to the deck, we prepare for a subterranean visit to

THE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Going down a winding stairway to the very bottom of the ship, we come to the screw engines, N. The screw engine room, 150 feet from the stern of the ship is 36 by 40 feet in size. The engines are athwart ship, horizontal, and in two pairs, (or four engines, each pair, or each two opposite engines acting on a crank in the screw-shaft at right angles with the other. Thus the engines acting on one crank face each other, and all the engines and the shaft are in the same horizontal plane. The 4 main cross-frames of the engine, connecting the cylinders and holding the shaft, are bolted to cross-plate girders, extending to the bottom of the ship. The cylinders are each 7 feet diameter by four feet stroke. Each piston is 27 inches thick, and has 2 rods 7½ inches diameter. The engines on one side of the ship have a double connecting rod, each rod being 7½ inches in diameter; the opposite engines have 4 connecting rods, each 5½ inches in diameter. The connecting rods are 8 feet long. The engine-shaft is in two pieces, joined half way between the two pairs of engines, by two cast-iron disks bolted together, and forming a coupling 8 feet in diameter, and 15 inches thick. The entire shaft thus formed is 48 feet long and 24 inches diameter, weighing 35 tons. Each of the 4 bearings is 33 inches long. The cranks are forged on, and their wrist is 27½ inches diameter. The boxes in which the shaft revolves are cast-iron, lined with white metal. The screw shaft is joined to the engine shaft by another coupling, and is in 5 lengths, being in all 140 feet long. The screw shaft and the engine shaft together are 188 feet long, and weigh about one ton to the foot. The cylinders weigh 16 tons 15 cwt. each. The pistons and rods weigh 6 tons each. The engine-frames weigh 12 tons 6 cwt. each. The slide-valve chests are on the forward side of the front engines and the aft (stern) side of the back engines. The valves stand vertically; those of each pair of engines are driven by one link motion. An expansion valve, first applied, has been removed. The condensers and air pumps are on the opposite side from the valves, or between the cylinders on each side. The diameter of each air pump is 25 inches, and the stroke four feet. They lie horizontally, their pistons being connected to the crossheads. Two pumps, feeding all the boilers, 10 inches in diameter, and 4 feet stroke, are also connected to two of the crossheads. Each of the four engines may be worked separately. The steam pipe is 45 inches in diameter, running to the six screw boilers, and past them to the four paddle boilers, so that all the boilers may be connected at pleasure. Two auxiliary engines, of 500 actual horse power, are situated behind the screw engines, to drive the screw without exerting propelling power when required. The screw boilers are each 18 feet 4¾ inches long, 17 feet 6 inches wide, and 14 feet high; weight without water 47 tons; weight of water 45 tons; area of grate 406 square feet; tube heating surface, exclusive of flues and furnaces, 4,550 square feet; number of brass tubes, 420; diameter, 3 inches; number 10 wire guage. The screw boilers lie in pairs, back to back, forward of the screw engines. The engines are unusually heavy, and on the whole, very well made, although their design is not good. Their stroke should have been longer, and for the power, more cylinders might have been employed to advantage, so as not to get too much speed on a large piston. As they stand, they are the largest screw-driver in the world, being able to work, it is estimated, at 6,500 indicated (*i. e.* real and not nominal) horse power, taking steam at 25 lbs., cutting off at ¼ stroke and making 55 revolutions per minute. The screw shaft lies some 50 feet from the top of the bulwarks, and 12 feet from the bottom of the ship, and is inclosed in an iron tunnel or alley. The screw is 24 feet in diameter, 44 feet pitch, (*i. e.* would travel 44 feet per revolution if it had no slip through the water,) and weighs 37 tons. The blades are not fan shaped, nor the reverse, like Griffith's, but straight, when observed from a position at right angles to the shaft.

The screw would just lie down in a city parlor, one blade projecting out of the door across the hall. I do not propose to show how it could be put there. We now ascend a little, and enter an iron tunnel four feet wide and six feet high. It lies parallel to the one holding the steam-pipe K, and runs straight to the paddle-engine, and thence to the extreme end of the paddle-boilers. Its two parts are not less than 400 feet long. From it are doors into all the vertical shafts running from the deck to the stokehole, so that engineers can pass from the deck to all the engine and boiler rooms, and between all these rooms, without going on deck at all. It has water-tight doors, which, when shut from the deck, make the bulkhead complete. Below it, however, and below the second deck, in most cases, all the bulkheads are solid. Passing through the tunnel to the paddle-engine-room, we see probably the finest set of marine-engines ever constructed. The weight, with that of their boilers, is 1,250 tons, or as much as that of a large sailing ship. The engines stand on 4 heavy wrought-iron kelsons raised from the bottom of the ship some 15 feet, and braced together. On the kelsons are 4 cast-iron longitudinal frames, weighing 71 tons together, which hold the trunions. Three wrought pillars, one vertical and the others inclined upward, support an entablature over each frame, the 4 entablatures weighing 52 tons, and being secured at their ends to heavy wrought box frames fore and aft. In the entablatures are the plummer blocks holding the shaft. One pair of cylinders swings between the two port frames thus formed, the other pair opposite, and the intermediate shaft, 21½ feet long, with a crank forged in, driving the 2 air-pumps, and weighing with the 2 engine cranks 35 tons, in the middle. Each of the 4 oscillating cylinders is 74 inches diameter by 14 feet stroke. The piston-rods are 10 inches diameter. The 2 paddle-shafts extending from the cylinders to the wheels, are each 38 feet long, and weigh together 60 tons. A hollow cast-iron drum, with a wrought strap round it, forming a friction clutch, forms the crank of each paddle-shaft. By loosening this the wheels of either side may be detached from the engine in case of necessity. On the forward side of the front cylinders, and the aft side of the back cylinders, are the valve chests, 2 on each. Each pair of valves (double-ported slide) is driven by a link motion, and the link of each pair of engines by the same two eccentrics. Expansion valves are applied, but have not been used on this trip. The paddle wheels are 56 feet diameter, and weigh 185 tons together. They have no outside bearing on the guard or sponson. The floats, 30 in number, are 13 by 3 feet. The weight of the centre boss is 22 tons. The paddle engines, as a whole, are probably the finest work of the kind, to look at, in the world, standing, as they do, 40 feet high, and occupying a space 34 feet square. The general design does not materially differ from the common plan of oscillating engines, save that there are two pairs instead of one. But the detailed design, the proportions, and the workmanship are of a very high order. The paddle boilers, four in number, are each as follows: Length, 17 feet 9 inches, weight without water 41 tons; weight of water, 39 tons; area of grate, 370 square feet; tube surface, 4,400 square feet; number tubes, 400, 3 inches diameter, 5 feet 6 long. The paddle engines are intended, at 28 lbs. steam, cut off at ¼, and 16 revolutions, to work up to 5,000 real horse power.

Such is the *Great Eastern*, as far as she will be likely to be examined by curious visitors and passengers. Let us sum up her leading dimensions and features, in connection with the engraving:

Length on deck 692 feet. Eight such ships in a row would be 256 feet over a mile long. Breadth 83 feet, and breadth across paddle boxes 120 feet. Depth 58 feet. Total length of saloons, occupying middle part of ship, G, H, I, J, 400 feet. Two stories of saloons, and three stories of state-rooms, and with forward rooms not yet completed. The passenger capacity would be 800 first-class, 2,000 second, and 1,200 third-class—4,000. Cargo capacity, 6,000 tons. Tonnage of ship, 23,000 tons. Weight of iron used, 10,000 tons. Number of plates, 30,000. Number of rivets, 3,000,000. The ship has two skins of iron plates, 2 feet 10 inches apart, up as far as the paddle-shaft—the plates from half an inch to one inch thick. The ship has 12 entire cross bulkheads and 7 partial ones, and 2 tranverse bulkheads for 350 feet of her length. She has 6 masts, (3 of iron,) 5 chimneys, 10 boilers, 112 furnaces, and 2 paddle-wheels, M, 56 feet in diameter, and a screw, P, 24 feet in diameter. The draft of water is 30 feet loaded and 18 feet light.

TUBAL CAIN.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

The Formal Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—The Conference at Baden—Louis Napoleon's Triumphs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

This has been a proud day for Louis Napoleon. He has had many such days; he was proud the day of his magnificent reception by the capital after his return from Bordeaux in 1352; he was proud the day he received as a guest within the walls of Paris the haughty Queen of England; he was proud the day he made his entry into Milan after Magenta, a victorious General; but he has a more solid basis for his pride of to-day than is found in any of these. The last formality in the act of annexation of Savoy and Nice to France has been fulfilled, and to-day these provinces are lawfully taken possession of by France. In order to give due solemnity to the event, the Parisians were treated to a *fête* and a general rejoicing. A grand *Te Deum* was held in the morning at Notre Dame, in the presence of the official bodies of State. In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress came to town from Fontainebleau, and a review of sixty thousand men took place on the Champs de Mars, made up from the National Guard of Paris, the Imperial Guard, and the ordinary garrison of the town. It was the first time the Emperor had reviewed the National Guard since he was President of the Republic, and the first time since then that the whole Guard had been called under arms.

But this was an occasion on which every Frenchman might manifest a laudable pride; it was an occasion on which parties might well be forgotten in the joys of the common family; even the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain could not remain insensible to the public joy, and failed to show its ordinary malevolence. True, it was the adventurer of Strasbourg and Bologne, the *parvenu* monarch, who had accomplished this great work; but then the French are a united and a compact people on all subjects foreign to their dynastic quarrels, and the return of Savoy and Nice to their old fireside under the French flag, was no occasion to revive dynastic disputes. The advanced parties in politics had on their side a double cause for rejoicing, for they not only shared in the common joy at the annexation, but in the manner of the annexation a great principle—that of the right of a people to choose their own nationality—had been acknowledged and consecrated. A precedent was thus established which must be prolific of great results in the future, for the act is on record and cannot be repudiated. The *fête* of to-day was thus a day of rejoicing for a united and happy people.

It was therefore a feeling of laudable exultation which animated the face of Louis Napoleon as he rode up and down the parade-ground, in presence of the cheering masses of citizen soldiery, for upon these, after all, rests the stability of his Government. If he has not at last conquered the love and respect of the National Guard, he has at least conquered their neutrality, which is a fair equivalent, and assures him a guarantee of peace and security at home which will enable him to carry out any foreign policy he may decide on.

The review itself was a very brilliant one, and attracted to the ground the whole population of the city. The National Guard occupied the post of honor; the Imperial Guard came next, and the Line last. Sixty thousand men drawn up on a field seven-eighths of a mile lon, and two-thirds of a mile wide, make always a show of singular interest to ordinary spectators. But the National Guard, with their blue uniform, trimmed with red and white, and their large persons, gave the display an air of solidity which the ordinary displays of the regular service do not present. This fact was remarked by every one, and it is not perhaps to be regretted that an occasion was thus offered in which the militia could show itself in a mass and alongside the regular service.

The Emperor, on this occasion, was accompanied by the Prince Napoleon, Marshals Pelissier, Randon and Magnan, and by a numerous suite of general officers, among which were several foreigners, Russian and German. The division of the brave Gen. Benzaine, consisting of four regiments, the same that did such effectual service at Malegnano and Solferino, and which has just returned from Italy, took part in the review. The men appeared on parade in their campaign equipment. The Empress arrived on the ground with the Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, daughter of the late Czar Nicholas, at her side. The young Prince Imperial remained at Fontainbleau. The illumination of the city this evening is very general, the citizens as well as the authorities contributing to the general effect. The streets are quite as crowded as on the occasion of the annual *fête* of the 15th of August.

But Louis Napoleon's triumphs do not come singly. To-morrow morning early he leaves the Tuileries for Baden Baden, to meet several of the alarmed monarchs of Germany, at the head of whom stands the Prince Regent of Prussia. In England and in Austria, where this interview seems to have excited a great deal of jealousy, they see in it nothing but war. In France and Germany, on the contrary, they see peace. Who is right and who is wrong? The probability is, that with Napoleon the principal motive is to give energy to the commercial and financial operations of the country. His policy is to augment the prosperity of the Empire to the highest attainable point; and his thorough knowledge of affairs teaches him that whatever he can do himself toward this end he ought not to trust to other hands. Whether he has ulterior views with regard to Prussia and the Rhine or not, this interview with the German sovereigns will not interfere with their realization, while by quieting the public mind for the moment it will give immense stability to financial and commercial operations. It is indeed curious to watch the emotions created throughout Europe by every movement of the Emperor of France. And no late movement of this monarch has produced more varied or more opposite emotions than this one. In Austria it is appreciated in one manner, in England in another, but both derive the same conclusions from their appreciations—to wit, war.

With this interview Napoleon will have met face to face every important monarch in Europe. The Queen of England, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, the Regent of Prussia, the King of Sardinia, the King of Belgium, the King of Portugal, the Kings of Bavaria, of Wurtemburg, of Hanover, and the reigning Princes of many of the German States have either met Napoleon beyond the French frontier, or been his guests within the walls of Paris. But these interviews neither prevent war nor consolidate peace; they serve a temporary purpose, and this satisfies the public of their utility. For a sovereign who unites in his own person all the important powers of the State, these interviews are as much a part of his duty as is any measure of public utility to which he signs his name.

The *Moniteur* of this morning is literally filled with decrees relative to Savoy and Nice. The scramble for offices for the new Departments would do honor to Washington. The new Provinces are divided into three Departments, carrying the number of Departments in France from 86 to 89. The new ones will be called Upper Savoy, Lower Savoy and Maritime Alps. The seat of the Prefecture of Police will be, in the first, at Annecy; in the second, at Chambery; and in the third, at Nice. A part of the Department of Var will be added to that of the Maritime Alps.

This load off the minds of the Sardinian Government, they will be better able to direct their attention to their internal organization, and to the events that are passing in Sicily. It is evident to every one that Napoleon, if he does not exactly sympathize with Garibaldi, will at least not interfere directly or indirectly in the contest; so that the Bourbon is to be left alone to fight out his own quarrel with his subjects. The report that the English had landed troops at Palermo, to occupy the citadel during the evacuation, produced an immense sensation at Paris; for the French know the tenacity with which the English hold on to ground on which they have once put their feet. Any attempt on the part of England to take possession of the island, would bring about a war with France, and a war in which France would not stand alone.

MALAKOFF.

ITALY.

The Success of Garibaldi—Sympathy of the Italian People—A Romish Conspiracy to Assassinate Napoleon and Garibaldi—Florentine Caricatures, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

Garibaldi is rapidly becoming master of the situation of which he and his patriotic Sicilians are the authors. Success follows every step, and the hero is now dictating laws, demanded by the exegencies of the occasion, to the Island upon whose shores he landed but three week's back, a bold but by no means reckless adventure. He is now master of many resources in treasure, in men, and in the confidence of success which is everywhere increasing, both in the Island and on the main. Soldiers of the Royal troops are also joining the National Standard. The demonstrations which have already been made in the streets of Naples, show that it cannot be long before the fire which is raging in the Island, will blaze out with terrible fury under the walls of the Royal Palace in the centre of the Capital. The sudden yielding of General Lanza, with the consent of the King, to the necessity of evacuating Palermo, and the concentration of the troops at Messina, make clear the intention of the Government to raise a barrier at the nearest and most important points of communication between the two divisions of the Kingdom.

But it will be only carrying the fire with their own hands nearer to the shores along which lie heaped the most combustible masses. The General who knew so well how to disembark his soldiers at Marsala will not find it difficult or impossible to throw them at the proper moment upon the shores of Calabria. "Conquer and march on" is the motto of Garibaldi, as it was of another great General. The consternation which we are told reigns in the Royal Palace at Naples, and the divided counsels which have sprung out of the existing panic, are evidences of a weakness which foretokens a final fall. The enemy will not fail to take advantage of it, and follow up promptly the victories already achieved by others still more brilliant, in the wider field. The contrast between the inflexible arrogance of the Sovereign, and his heartless indifference to the welfare of his suffering and pleading subjects, and the tone of humble entreaty to preserve their loyalty which the King now indulges towards the Sicilians, at present in a position of successful defiance of his authority, would be amusing, were it not so solemn a mockery, and the general situation, with all its uncertainties, so extremely grave.

The knavery of the King was even exceeded by his weakness and folly, in sending his General, Lanza, to the Island, when the insurrection was at the point of triumph, with offers of a Constitution, railroads and other long-prayed-for public improvements, and even a separate administration under a Prince of the Royal family, if they would voluntarily lay down their arms and return to obedience.

The people in this part of Italy are by no means idle spectators of what is going on in Sicily. Committees are actively engaged in collecting funds, which come in with a very commendable liberality, from every quarter. There are contributions, from the small sum of a Tuscan paul, up to five hundred or more francs. The very able and well-known Prof. Amazi, himself a Sicilian, is made the chief agent here in Tuscany for the care of all funds collected for the cause. But not only is money given, there are enough men also ready to go and take part in the struggle against the power of the Bourbon prince. Within a few days about six hundred from Tuscany have embarked at Leghorn to join the standard of Garibaldi. There are large numbers of exiles and fugitives from Venetia here, and many of these are among those most ready to lend a helping hand to a cause which is one with that of their own still enslaved province. Men, money, ammunition and means of all sorts, are pouring into Sicily, and all the Italian patriots say to outside powers is, "Hands off," and a fair field for ourselves in the struggle. Let the Powers look on and wait, and they will witness new exploits sufficiently brilliant to prove that these "fillibusters," with hearts full of patriotism, are made of stuff worthy to be matched with material of which the best ancient or modern heroes have been moulded. The sympathies and prayers of all generous souls are with them, and every new success will be hailed with increased joy.

The Pope is making provision, from time to time, for the worst that may happen. He has just instituted what is called a Committee of Public Health, which shall hold direct communication with him in the Palace of the Vatican. The principal members, we are told, are the Prince Salviati; the War Minister, De Merode; the French General, Lamoriciere, and the *Monsignori*, Lo Schiavo, (suitable name,) and Sibilia. This Committee, it is said, have about three hundred men employed to range the city and note carefully the slightest indication of revolutionary movement. It seems that an examination is going on at Rome, under some branch of the French authority there, of persons charged with connection with a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon and Gen. Garibaldi. According to the Roman correspondent of *La Nazione*, of Florence, the Prelacy is implicated in endeavoring to employ two persons whose names are given as Franchi and Mariani, to do the work, with a promise of five hundred thousand francs for the life of the crowned head, and one-fifth of that sum for that of the revolutionary General. Seven witnesses had already been examined, and other testimony was expected. The crime charged is not a small one, and if the account given is correct, full evidence will be waited for with an interest in proportion to the extraordinary character and position of those said to be implicated.

Among the means of amusement which the Florentines enjoy under the new order of things, the innumerable caricatures which are put forth, form a noteworthy part. The Italians exhibit an extraordinary degree of cleverness in this way. These satirical shafts are principally directed against the fallen Governments of Central Italy, and those who follow the fortunes of the deposed Dukes. The Pope and the fighting priests at Rome, with Lamoricière and Antonelli at their head, and that regal priest of despotism, the now forlorn Sovereign of Naples, have to take a large share of this pictorial ridicule. Hardly a day passes but a new squib comes hissing and sputtering against the head of priest or potentate, and the people enjoy very heartily the harmless, but really very effective, fun. The doors of fifty shops where the prints are sold, attract curious crowds, and Pasquin drives a brisk trade with his leaves. *Pater familias* carries them home for wife and children to laugh over, or sends them to his friends. There is no more convenient or effective means for dispelling regal and sacerdotal, not less than social illusions, than ridicule, and in no country can it do its work to better purpose, than in this long slumbering, but now reawakened, Italy. The Italians have reason to thank the ingenious authors of these fantastic sketches, not only for the amusement they afford, but for the important aid they lend to the work which is now going on in this country, of destroying the false *prestige* of legitimacy, both ecclesiastical and royal.

A Secretary, attached to the French Legation at Turin, has recently arrived in Florence for the purpose of establishing here a new centre of courtly or other influence, in the interest of France. The fact, in connection with the still preserved autonomy of Tuscany, has caused some new speculation in the journals upon possible Imperial designs in this part of Italy. The opinions expressed are purely speculative, and have probably no better foundation than those which have so often before been indulged. In the absence of fact, the *quid nunes*, in this matter, as in so many others, must live upon fancy, as no one can fathom the intentions of Louis Napoleon or France. The circumstance of the sending of this French *attaché* to reside here, gives opportunity for the suggestion that it might not be a bad plan, now that our Government has raised our representative in Sardinia to the rank of full Minister, with provision for a Secretary of Legation, that the latter functionary be authorized to establish himself in Florence, where there is much more need of somebody, if not to represent us diplomatically, at least to form a sort of centre of American intelligence and social good understanding. A proper person, qualified with such an office, might make himself useful to the large number of our country people constantly here.

AP.

BAVARIA.

Scenery of Bavaria—Social Characteristics—Wedding Ceremonies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Ebenhausen-on-the-Izar, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

I linger still in this lovely region, charmed by the beauties of the surrounding scenery, whose extent every day aids me to discover, and attracted also by the study of a people whose character, in its mixture of roughness and mirthfulness, industry and love of idleness, low range of desires, and contentment within those limits—in short, predominance of the animal nature over the intellectual, though not quite over the moral—is known at once, to a German, under the name Alt Bayern. This is the old Bavarian stock. Here the hardiness of the mountaineers is augmented by the solid and stolid self-importance of the Lowland farmers; and the thick-headed, rich old *Bauer*, with his high, heavy boots, long blue broadcloth coat, great silver buttons, (often florins or half-florins,) staring red vest, short-cut hair and low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat, is a man who combines all the virtues of ignorance, except the ignorance of virtue.

Here, of course, the population is exclusively Catholic. The Church, incarnate in the priest, can do anything with her unsophisticated children, except touch their pockets. The first effect of the awakened spirit of the age, in this retired corner of Christendom, is, that the worthy farmers don't give away their *kreutzers* and *guldens* without knowing what becomes of them. The "*Peter's farthing*" collections for the Holy Father, in Upper Bavaria, only amount to ten thousand dollars.

But any cheap piety—any little service, such as taking off a hat to the priest, or praying at short notice to the Holy Virgin, or *talking* loud against the enemies of the Church, the Upper Bavarian is glad enough to manifest. Whenever it thunders, the bell of the village church tolls as if for fire, and all the inhabitants crowd together, to pray for the preservation of themselves and their crops. Sundays and holidays, they go piously to church in the morning, and dance and drink beer, with equal devotion, all the afternoon and evening. I am here at a most favorable time for observing the natives. It is the Pentecostal season, and the frequency of holidays combines with the beauty of this May weather, to make them more than ordinarily merry.

To-day the owner of the largest farm in the neighborhood married the daughter of a well-to-do farmer over the river. "Is she pretty?" we asked of the landlady in the Valley the other day. "Hem! yes; six thousand florins," was her ready and appreciating reply.

The wedding festivities have been conducted on the grandest scale. A band of five performers is engaged for the whole day and evening. The invited guests amount to more than a hundred; and the day, being now almost over, may be said to have passed off in great style.

On being awakened this morning by the noisy salute of half a dozen pans of powder on the lawn, I looked out of the window with a feeling of lively disappointment and sympathy for the pair, whose wedding morn was ushered in by a steady-pouring rain. But, to my surprise, on descending to the guests-room of the Inn. I found that this was considered a good sign. According to an immemorial belief, "if it rains at the wedding, the pair will be rich."

At 10 o'clock, the bridal procession, protected by silk and cotton umbrellas of all conceivable hues, descended, to the music of the five Orpheuses already mentioned, the romantic path to the beechwoods, down to the cloister-church, where the priest, in red and gold, and two little Levites, in red and white, and the nuns all in a row, were ready to receive them. The apperance of a wealthy farmer of this region I have already described. On the present occasion, the men, who took their places on the right side of the Church, were distinguished by bunches of rosemary in their hats, and rosaries between their fingers. The women were heavily picturesque, in their short, full skirts, while stockings, "pumps" (all ready for the dance,) puffed sleeves, stuffed waists and breasts, and hats like muffs, or grenadier's caps. Some few wore the peculiar silver Munich head-dress, and two rich old ladies had golden ones. Many of the women wore a kind of outside corset, richly embroidered in gold, and, (I am told,) very expensive. The dresses were in no case white. Even the bride wore brown silk; and silk, in fact, was the prevailing material. The bride and bridesmaids wore artificial flowers;—she was right pretty and modest. He was a rough, unkempt specimen, without the dignity which roughness often brings. Many a guest there would I have chosen instead had I been she. The school being let out for a couple of hours, in honor of the occasion, a hundred barefooted children trotted demurely in, crossed themselves with holy water, and took their seats. The service then began. The wedding pair were marshaled in front of the altar, behind *her*, *his* mother, and behind *him*, *her* father, who carried a red ribbon in his button-hole, and was master of ceremonies. The poor priest, who can't marry, in the presence of those unhappy nuns, who can't marry, lectured the young couple on the Divine origin of the blessed institution of marriage, placed the ring on her finger, covered both their hands with the sacred stole, and lo! they were *mann und frau!* But it took longer than my account does. The guests got quite impatient during the lecture. "Oh," said the miller's sister, "but the Herr Pastor takes a long time to hitch 'em!" At last the knot was tied, and he went back to his side of the house, she to hers. Then followed a mass. The schoolmaster played the organ, and the five sons of melody gave utterance to several waltzes and jigs in the middle of service, just to remind the weary worshippers of the *good time coming*.

After mass, the guests filed out of one door and in again at another, each depositing as he passed a piece of money in a plate for the Virgin (or the new bride, I don't know which!) The fact that the sexton *went around first with copper small change*, to accommodate those who had no farthings with them, and the earnestness with which each one *kissed* his pfenning before putting it in the plate, show how tightly these worthy people hang on to their money!

Then they filed out and in again, stopping on the way to drink the so-called "*Love-wine*" from the consecrated goblet, held by the priest. The bride and groom got three swallows each, the rest only one.

On coming out of church, each guest was obliged to pay something to the scarlet and white Levites, who stationed themselves at the door with plates. The happy pair were now allowed, for the first time, to get together, and drove off in a close carriage to the inn, where the feast was to be held. The wedding-dinner lasted from 12½ till 8 or 9 o'clock, and formed perhaps the most characteristic part of the whole affair. Every invited guest *paid for his dinner a kronthaler*, (about $1 12,) and seemed determined to eat his money's worth! Between the courses, however, or rather after every ten minutes of industrious eating, there was a grand rush to the ballroom, and a lively dance. In this strange alternation of hearty eating and violent exercise, the jolly guests passed the whole afternoon. Towards night, the dancing seemed to prevail over the eating; and the ballroom was filled with active couples till 1 o'clock A. M., when the police, represented by a small, blue-coated man with a rusty sabre, warned the company that it was time for honest folks to retire. The bridal pair left at 11½ o'clock.

The Bauers dance in immense boots, which reach to their knees, and have soles three-quarters of an inch in thickness. There was a pause at 9 o'clock, and the weary musicians, who had been playing ever since early morning, rested on their tubes, while the gardener of the Castle exhibited some very creditable fireworks, which he had himself manufactured, having only obtained gunpowder from Munich. There was great applause over the blue-lights, and Roman candles, and rockets; and the accidental explosion of a bundle of small serpents among the peasants only added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

But I have dwelt long enough upon this curious mingling of parsimony and prodigality, rudeness and good-nature, gunpowder and beer. In closing, I but echo the motto which the Castle gardener caused to be cut in pasteboard, and illuminated with tallow-candles, to the honor of the wedding pair:

"*Gesundheit, Glück, und langes Leben.*"

Second Voyage of the Adriatic.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

London, Saturday, June 16, 1860.

All who take pride in American success and American superiority in any branch of navigation, or other of the more useful sciences, were much depressed at the momentary failure of the magnificent Collins steamship line, from New-York to Liverpool, and have been anxiously looking for its re establishment under more favorable auspices. The North Atlantic Steamship Company, under the Presidency of Mr. Whitewright, Vice-President of the Panama Railroad, now own the three ships of this line—the *Adriatic*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic*—and have initiated a trade to Southampton and Havre, carrying first class passengers only, specie and mails out, and returning with freight from Havre and passengers and mails from both points—but have, as yet, placed only one ship, the *Adriatic*, in commission. The experiment so far as speed, safety and comfort are concerned has been eminently successful—but without a subvention from Congress of equal amount at least to that paid by the British Government to the Cunard line, it does not promise any profit to the stockholders, and indeed, if the line should be kept up during the winter months, when the travel will be very small, comparatively, will entail a positive loss.

It is a conceded fact that *fast* lines of first-class ocean steamships, with the exception of the California lines, cannot be run successfully without Government aid; and the Government of Great Britain could never have had the almost entire monopoly of the ocean steamship business, acting even as American mail carriers, and keeping up a regular correspondence with all of South America, Brazil, Mexico and the West Indies, thus taking from the United States an immense trade to which she is entitled by her closer proximity to these countries, and giving it into the hands of British merchants and manufacturers, without liberal subventions from Government. But these facts are all so patent to the intelligent American merchant and people, and have been so often reiterated in the Times and other influential journals, and conceded by commercial Committees of Congress, it were needless to enlarge on them. I will only add that the two first voyages of the *Adriatic*—the first time carrying out 200 passengers, specie and the mails for the bare postage on the letters, with a fair return list of passengers and freight—and the second voyage taking out 400 passengers, $1,250,000 in specie, and seven thousand dollars worth of correspondence, will just about pay expenses and perhaps give the Company six per cent. a year for their investment. And this, in the European traveling season. Of course, under such a state of things, the monopoly of the ocean must again revert to the Cunarder's after October.

I will now give you the figures of our trip out to Southampton, so that your readers may compare them with those of the British line, and be enabled to judge the character of the vessels that the North Atlantic Company propose to put into the trade. The *Adriatic*, as you know, is the largest commercial steamer afloat, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, which we had the pleasure of seeing at anchor on our arrival at Cowes, and is as solidly built as a war-ship. The elegance and spaciousness of her accommodations for passengers, with her dining saloon on deck and a flush promenade deck of 300 feet in length, are not surpassed by any steamship in the world. Her engines are the perfection of art—and ought to be—for several hundred thousands of dollars were spent in experiments to improve them after they were first put into her. In passably moderate weather the ship moves along as smoothly and on as even a keel as a steamer on the Hudson. We had only one day of rough sea—not very rough, but sufficiently so to have required table racks on most other ships—but with us a wineglass would not have slidden from a smooth mahogany table during the whole twenty-four hours of the day in question.

I believe the quickest run that has ever been made from New-York to Liverpool—counting from pilot to pilot—was made by the *Persia*, in nine days, one hour and fifty-seven minutes. The *Adriatic* left her dock at 2¼ P. M. on June 2, and the pilot left us at 4¼ P. M. Capt. Comstock got no observation the two last days of our voyage, the weather being very rainy, with a dense fog. We consequently, on the latter part of the ninth day, being near land, had to stop the engines several times, to sound—and when we had been nine days out lacking one hour, hove to for a pilot. Here we laid five hours when the pilot came on board, and running in a thick fog, at a slower rate than usual, arrived at our port at 8¼ A. M. on Tuesday, the 12th. Deducting only the difference of time and the five hours we were hove to for a pilot, we were nine days and one hour from our wharf at Canal-street to an anchorage—and not deducting the five hours for the pilot, we were nine days and a little over six hours from wharf to wharf. On our three first days we made comparatively slow running, on account of the heating of the journals. Our coals were pretty good, with the exception of one small lot, from which in an expenditure of 130 tons in the twenty-four hours, 34 tons of cinders were taken out, when there should have been but 10 tons.

	Miles.		Miles.
To 12 o'clock June 3	260	To 12 o'clock June 8	335
To 12 o'clock June 4	310	To 12 o'clock June 9	345
To 12 o'clock June 5	330	To 12 o'clock June 10	355
To 12 o'clock June 6	340	To 12 o'clock June 11	345
To 12 o'clock June 7	340		

The distance from New-York to Southampton is eighty miles or thereabouts—say six hours—greater than it is from New-York to Liverpool. So, putting my figures together, you will see that we beat the *Persia's* best time, calculating the relative distances, *nearly eight hours*, and this not deducting our *five hours'* lost time when hove to for a pilot.

F. W. R.

The Marriage Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is great good sense in the remarks of your correspondent, Mr. Bristed, this morning.

Every clergyman ought to be willing to take any reasonable amount of trouble for the public good; but at the same time, the State has no right to impose unreasonable trouble upon us, especially to no secure end. We are servants of the State as *citizens*, not as *clergymen*; nor has the State any right to meddle with us in the performance of a *religious* rite, as our solemnization of marriage is.

By the present law, the security of the registration of marriages depends on the *reports* of an unlimited number of agents—the ministers of religion in this great City. Who can detect the delinquents, unless the City Inspector pursue them all, as he has done the Archbishop? The $50 penalty will scarcely answer its purpose, for until you catch the parson, you cannot fine him.

The true method is to put the *civil contract of marriage* wholly on *civil grounds*, and allow no marriage, however solemnized, to be legal until authorized by the civil authority, *i. e.*: until a license for it shall have been issued by the civil authority through the County Clerk, or other appointed officer.

I believe that Mr. Bristed is mistaken in thinking that church records are not testimony in our Civil Courts. They *are* (if I remember rightly) not absolutely, perhaps, but with proper corroboration. Still, from what I know, I agree with him that they are not always to be relied upon.

Besides, where is a searcher after the evidence of a marriage to know where, among such a multitude of churches, to find the particular register he needs? There should be but one registry of acknowledged validity, and that registry should be in charge of a proper civil officer. Surely, a mortgage on the person of a man or woman is as important as one on a piece of ground! This registration could be secured by requiring a civil license for marriage, and in no other way.

So they do things in France, and in many of our sister States. Our present law is a serious annoyance, and a blunder. It ought to be repealed, as not merely inconvenient and of doubtful constitutionality, but as utterly insufficient for the grave purposes it should serve.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM NEWPORT.

Another Gala Day—The Masonic Fraternity Celebrate St. John's Day—Oration and Dinner—Newton and the "Atlantic"—First Arrivals—Improvements at the Redwood—Corrected List of Summer Cottages Rented—Newport to be the Popular Resort.

Atlantic House, Newport,
Monday, June 25, 1860.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Newport has had another celebration to-day, in the annual festival of the Masonic Fraternity. Flags are flying, and the town is full of country people, come in on the excursion boats, of which the beautiful Narragansett Bay is so thronged during the Summer season. According to Masonic tradition, this day became a festival in 1741, and is intended to commemorate the initiation of St. John the Baptist into the "brethren of the mystic tie." The first Masonic Society in Newport was incorporated about a century ago, in 1759, when Newport was in the prime and vigor of commercial prosperity and of intellectual character. The title of the first lodge was "The Master Wardens and Society of Free and Accepted Masons." A lottery for raising $2,400 was granted them by the General Assembly, to erect the Masonic Hall, and the first public celebration of the Order that was ever held in this State, took place here in 1759, with religious services at Trinity Church. The Masons are now a numerous and quite an important element in society, and the various orders in Rhode Island embrace a great many of the wealthy and respectable portion of citizens.

To-day is the sixty-ninth anniversary of the Festival of St. John. The Grand Lodge, Royal Arch Masons, and St. John's Encampment of Knights Templars, from different parts of the State, to the number of 350, assembled at the old Masonic Hall, and there formed an imposing procession, headed by the American Brass Band of Providence, and proceeded to the North Baptist Church, where religious services were held and an

ORATION

delivered by Rev. Brother Augustus Woodbury, of the Unitarian denomination, Providence. The orator delivered a most able and beautiful, as it was appropriate, discourse on the form and substance of Masonic institutions and life. First the orator showed the universality of the facts, that character has more power than external force—that the soul is greater than the body—that the inner life is of more worth than the outward manifestation, and simple and common-place as the words are, they express the great truth by which all organizations, institutions and establishments must stand or fall. Nature, Science, History and Life had its fitting illustrations. Purity, Truth and self-control, with Justice, Benevolence and mutual help, combine to produce the rectitude of life which should distinguish our individual actions and human intercourse. And in this connection was given this beautiful train of thought,—that this threefold cord unites in Brotherhood,—the dream of the enthusiast, the hope of the philanthropist, and the ideal of the Christian. Its ties extend over the continents and beneath the seas. It warms the heart amid the ice of Arctic climes. It tempers the passions which the sun of the tropics breeds. It destroys national animosities, sectional hatreds, the strifes and jealousies of States. It is at once the token and the product of the universal dominion of that love which is the spirit of the Kingdom of God.

After this fine oration, delivered with the most accomplished grace, and some excellent singing by the Philharmonic Society, with the somewhat famed Prof. Payne, the Catholic church organist, at the organ, the procession marched to the Fillmore House, where Hazzard had a peculiar care of the health of his guests in not giving them a *hot* entertainment

THE DINNER

Was given to a voracious set of mouths, at $1 25 a ticket, who seemed, however, to appreciate the entertainment, cold or hot. There was a display of rich dishes, and abundance of that commodity which induces a genial flow of spirits. It was the best Masonic dinner ever prepared in Rhode Island. The usual complimentary sentiments were presented, rehashed out of those of a dozen years back, one of which, in reference to the State of Rhode Island, drew out the following letter from his Excellency Gov. Sprague:

To Henry F. Smith, Esq., Committee:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of the 7th, informing me that the M. W. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island will celebrate their approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist on Monday, the 25th inst., at Newport, and inviting me to be present on that occasion. It would give me the greatest pleasure to participate with you, and to add my humble testimony in advancement of the cause you have so much at heart, but having calls of a pressing nature to attend to at that time, I must forego the pleasure. With my best wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and the happiness of all its members, and thanking you and the Committee for the courtesy, I am, &c.,

WM. SPRAGUE.

Mr. Newton, of the "Atlantic," gave a splendid dinner to-day to a large gathering of Masons and others. This house, under its new management, is destined to be the most popular of the many. Completely refitted, from attic to cellar, with a corps of the most attentive and the best looking black servants that ever were here, with a perfect system in every department, the best of everything regardless of expense, a table that would suit the most persistent croaker, and a generous and accommodating landlord, there are no fears of discomfort or inconvenience. The prerequisites of hotel life at a summer watering place are a neat, clean and well ordered room, a good table and polite service, and here I have them all under the supervision of a hotel veteran, Mr. Sherry, accomplished in foreign lingo, and for thirty years among the metropolitan public houses. The Atlantic hoisted its flag on the 14th, and the numerous huge trunks, or miniature cottages, which I now see coming up to the door, indicate the opening of "the season," and the prolonged stay (as I am assured) of the great majority of visitors.

Fresco touches are being given to the ceiling of the Redwood Library, on a moderate scale to that part which has but recently been adorned in the high style of fresco art and which has vastly improved the appearance and comfort of this celebrated and much frequented resort. Mr. Purssord, of London, has just sent on an admirable portrait from the pencil of Sir Thos. Lawrence, about 1790, taken of his patron and benefactor, Mr. Abraham Redwood, the grandson of the founder of the Library. It was presented to the Redwood through the medium of Sydney Brooks, Esq., of Newport, now in Europe, and is esteemed as a valuable work of art, independently of its associative merits. Mr. Brooks has given the library a magnificent collection of eighty volumes of standard French books. Mr. Rhoades, the gentlemanly librarian, is preparing a catalogue of the library, which is becoming well patronized and highly attractive.

Nearly all the Summer cottages have been rented. The number is greater than have been rented to this time during any year previous. I have obtained a corrected list of all that have been disposed of to the present date, which amounts to ninety-one. Most of these are to be occupied by persons from New-York City, and cities south of New-York, and but very few from the Eastern States.

Alexander Duncan, of Providence, has taken James Phalen's villa, on Bellevue-avenue.

Dr. W. Newton Mercer, of New-Orleans, S. T. Hopkins house on Cottage-street.

James Lennox, New-York, Luther Bateman's stone house.

G. Wymberly Jones, Savannah, Mrs. J. M. Peckham's East-house, Beach-road.

Mrs. D. S. Kennedy, New-York, Mrs. S. P. Cleveland's villa, south end Bellevue-avenue.

A. B. Belknap, New-York, the Dudley estate, mail road.

Mr. Van Limburg, Dutch Minister Plenipotentiary, Wm. Smith's cottage, on Kay-street.

Samuel M. Davis, of Natchez, Miss., the Shaw estate, near Touro Park.

Henry Van Rensselaer, New-York, A. T. Peckham's house, on Catherine-street and Rhode Island-avenue.

William Schermerhorn, New-York, Misses Turner's house, Clay-street.

Com. Wm. Edgar, U. S. N., Edward King's house on the Harrison farm.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, New-York, Mrs. Ruggles' Cottage, on Bellevue-avenue

Arthur Bronson, New-York, George Jones' villa, Touro street, opposite the Ocean House

R. J. Dillon, New-York, Henry Rice's house, Spring-street.

John Willett, New-York, Wm. H. Jones' house, "Bay View."

Mrs. Banks, New-York, George J. Dailey's house, on Main Road, Middletown.

Geo. Moke, New-York, Mrs. Marshall's house, Pelham-st.

Louis DeSaulles, New-York, Wm. Spooner's cottage, John-street.

John D. Hill, New-Orleans, MacGregor's cottage, John street.

Benj. Winthrop, New York, Joseph Tews' cottage, Catherine-street.

H. McCall, Philadelphia, Derby's cottage, Pelham-street.

Mrs. M. E. Coles, Hazzard's house, Dixon's-lane.

R. Carter, Philadelphia, Miss Chace's cottage, Cottage-street.

A. A. Lowe, Savannah, John Goffe's cottage, Touro-street.

J. Augustus Hamilton, New-York, J. S. Clarke's house, Bellevue avenue.

Ward McAllister, New-York, MacGregor's stone house, "Halliden Hill."

Robert Remsen, New-York, W. B. Wilson's cottage, Beach Road.

Joseph Tuckerman, New-York, Mrs. Ludlow's cottage, Kay-street.

Wm. Walker, New-York, the "Frye Estate," on Touro-street, opposite Touro Park.

G. F. Jones, New-York, Edward King's house, Harrison Farm.

L. M. Hoffman, New-York, the Tilley Estate, Middletown.

Mrs. Bridge, New-York, Hazzard's house, Bellevue Court.

Mr. Banks, New-York, Hazzard's cottage, Bellevue avenue.

F. Wiggins, New-York, Vernon's house, Clark-street.

Mr. LeRoy, New-York, Mrs. DeJong's house, corner Touro and Mill streets.

August Belmont, New-York, Mrs. Ritchie's villa, Bellevue-avenue.

Henry Chauncey, Jr., A. Van Rensselaer's villa, Beach view-avenue.

Hamilton Fish, New York, Ryan's house, Bath road.

R. Lenox Kennedy, New-York, Wm. B. Chace's house, Middletown.

John R. Ford, New York, Mrs. Peckham's, West-house Beach road.

F. F. Breedon, New-York, Cook's house, on Kay and Bull streets.

Mrs. T. S. Gibbs, New-York, Mrs. Burdick's cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

James Otis, New-York, Vose's house, corner of Bath road.

E. H. Schermerhorn, New-York, Wilbur's cottage, Dixon Lane and Clay streets.

F. W. Rhinelander, New-York, Ruggles' cottage, Bellevue avenue.

Thos. Hitchcock, New-York, Nathan Barker's house, Mann-avenue.

Edward H. Gillilan, New-York, one of Edward King's houses, Harrison farm

H. V. Butler, New York, J. A. Hazzard's cottage, Atlantic-street.

Wm. Bruyn, New-York, Hazzard's cottage, Catharine street.

W. W. DeForest, New-York, Weaver house, South Touro-street.

Jotham Post, New-York, Mrs. Fassett's cottage, Perry-street.

Dr. S. T. Warner, Dr. Green's house, Middletown.

Henry Tiffany, Baltimore, Mrs. Harper's stone house, Webster-street.

M. W. Borland, Boston, Mrs. Bruen's stone house, Bellevue avenue.

J. B. Plumb, Albany, Armstrong's house, Clay street.

Geo. Tiffany, Baltimore, Armstrong's cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

Marshall Woods, Providence, Tiffany's cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

Mr. Whitwell, Boston, Mrs. Murray's house, Pelham-street.

Mr. Foster, Boston, Charles Sherman's house, Mill-street.

John Julius Pringle, New-Orleans, A. T. Peckham's new house, Rhode Island-avenue.

Ezra A. Bourne, Boston, James C. Powell's house, Greenough-place.

C. E. Appleton, Boston, Goffe's house Beach-road.

Erastus Corning, Albany, Hazzard's cottage, Kay-street.

Mrs. Sigourney, J. Tews' cottage, Beach-road.

T. Jefferson Cooledge, Dr. King's house, Halliden Hill.

Joel Rathbone, Albany, J. D. Dennis' cottage, Mount Vernon-street.

Edward Morrell, Philadelphia, Capt. Littlefield's, Pelham-street.

Mr. Elliott, Hartford, Hazzard's house, Dixon-lane.

C. H. Minot, Boston, Milton Hall's house, Touro-street.

Henry E. Pierrepont, Brooklyn, N.Y., Mrs. Perry's Perry-street.

Franklin A. Dick, St. Louis, Mrs. Lovies' house, Maine avenue and Kay-street.

Rev. Dr. Osgood, Boston, Mrs. Murray's, Washington-st.

Mrs. Willing, Philadelphia, Geo. Hazzard's, Catharine-st.

J. T. Furness, Baltimore, Job Wilbour's Cottage, Washington-street.

Dr. Satterlee, U. S. A., B. Hazzard's, Bellevue-street.

James W. Paul, Philadelphia, Richardson's cottage, Cottage-street.

Mrs. A. G. Thayer, Brookline, Mrs. Clark's house, Dixon-lane.

Robert Watson, Providence, Hazzard's small cottage, Atlantic-street.

Lieut. Butterfield, U. S. A., Mrs. Vars', School-street.

W. H. Sanford, Boston, Capt. Deven's cottage, Touro-street.

Mrs. L. C. Eaton, Providence, Johnson's cottage, Mail Road.

John Simmons, Boston, Mrs. Lawrence's cottage, Kay-street.

E. S. Willing, Philadelphia, Mrs. Deblois' cottage, Catharine-street.

Charles Davis, Charleston, Dr. Butler's, Pelham-street

Robert Smith, Philadelphia, Mrs. Ruggles' stone-house.

F. B. Conner, Natchez, Mumford Hazzard's, Dixon-lane.

Mrs. Deblois, Portland, Mrs. Emery's cottage, Redwood-street.

Hon. Wm. Wright, New-Jersey, W. M. Hunt's villa, Touro-street.

Antonio Ynaga, New-Orleans, Clarke's house, Bath Road.

Ezra Howard, Providence, Barker's house, in Middletown.

Barreda's Summer house is to be finished the coming month. It will be the most elegant mansion of all the sea side residences, costing well up to $200,000. It has a fine situation, a mile southeast of the Ocean House.

That Newport is to be the popular resort this Summer, and to take the great throng of fashionable life, there cannot be much difference of opinion. There never was a more propitious opening of the season, particularly in regard to the weather. June has been a most delightful month,—blooming with flowers, and making the pure air fragrant with their freshness. Nature in every sphere has been thrifty and full of vigor. The nicest vegetables are upon the tables, the fruit is large, lucious, and abundant. Preparations have been made for a rush, and the hotels will doubtless garner a rich harvest in September. Let those who would in reality enjoy Newport come either before the throng or wait until the middle of September, while those who would mix in the hum of gay excitement must come in July and August.

HIPPARCHUS.

KANSAS.

Opening of a Railroad—General Intelligence

Wyandott, Kansas, Thursday, June 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just returned from a trip up the "Big Muddy," in company with the Town Council, to attend the great Barbecue at Atchison, in honor of the occasion of breaking ground on the Atchison and P. P. Railroad.

From Atchison to this point the river runs in nearly a southern direction, and therefore the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad finds it to be profitable to run a line of packets from that point, where the Road terminates, as far down the river as to Kansas City, Missouri, two miles below this point. Taking the steamer *Des Moines*, one of the two packets forming the line, at 5 A. M., we had the opportunity of seeing how the paper towns of 1856 are getting along. Between Kansas City and Wyandott, near the line between Missouri and Kansas, the great contractor with the United States, Mr. Majors, has this Spring established his dépôt for freighting stores across the plains to the numerous forts. Five miles above Wyandott we passed Quindaro, a town projected by Gov. Robinson, in 1856, and named after a Wyandott woman. Not much signs of life. Two miles further, on the Missouri bank, is Parkville, the western terminus of the Parkville and Grand River Railroad, which is now in process of construction. The General Agent of the road informed me that the day previous 1,000 extra hands had been placed upon the road, and the contractors have agreed to finish the grading by the first of December next. The entire route, 50 miles long, has been contracted to one firm, of wealth sufficient to enable it to fulfill its contract. This town seems to have some life, and yet the old fogy influences of the peculiar institution are plainly to be seen. Twenty miles above, on the Kansas bank, we passed the paper town of Delaware, which, in 1856, was so much of a city as to become the County seat of Leavenworth County. Now it consists of a dozen or so dilapidated houses, scattered along a hill-side. Eight further up, we passed Leavenworth City, which is the largest town in Kansas. The levee is paved, and three of the streets running back from the river are macadamized for two or three blocks. There are some good buildings; but many cheap one-story frames line each side of the streets, like all new towns. When there is a fire the Insurance Companies bleed. Three miles further is Fort Leavenworth, now nearly useless to Government. Four miles up is Weston, Mo., a bluffy town, poor landing, and small for the number of years she has been in existence. Seven miles further up, is the celebrated town of Kickapoo, where Horace Greeley, James Buchanan, and other *great* men voted in such numbers in 1857. This town must have decayed rapidly since then, for there is not over twenty buildings in it. Five miles up, we passed Weimar—three houses—all to let. Five miles again, and we came to Izetta, Mo., another paper town. Four miles up, we passed Sumner, nearly extinct. Six miles brought us to Atchison, at 4 o'clock, P. M. It is said the locomotive was further west at this point than any other on the Continent, except in California. There was one feature at this Barbecue worthy of remark. The leading proprietors of Atchison are Gen. Pomeroy and Mr. Abell. The former, in 1856, was agent for the Free State Emigrant Aid Society, and the latter was President of the Blue Lodge of the Border Ruffians. Now they both occupied the same platform, and spoke from the same stand, each vieing with the other in his endeavors to promote internal improvements, and in attentions to their numerous invited guests of the occasion from the towns on either bank of the Missouri, from St. Joseph down to the great canal at Wyandott. After remaining two or three days to look about, I took the packet *Black Hawk* at 7 A. M., and at 11 A. M. we were at Leavenworth. Having two hours, we took a stroll into the Supreme Court of Kansas, now in session here, Judges Pettit and Williams on the bench. Gov. Medary came down with us on his return from Washington. Two hours run brought us to Wyandott. During our absence, a man by the name of McClatchey was murdered while plowing in his field, three miles from Wyandott, near the Kaw River Bridge; shot through the heart with a rifle ball. His brother-in-law, named RANSOM, has been examined and committed for the murder. An old feud existed between them, and report says McCLATCHLEY's wife gave her brother a span of mules, valued at $300, to murder him. They have lived unhappily together. The Kansas Central Railroad is graded from the mouth of the Kaw one mile, and the President is now East, to arrange for capital to complete it to Lawrence at an early day. The drought is almost as bad since our last rain, as it was before. The wheat harvest has commenced here; but the crop is poor. Oats are a failure; but corn and potatoes look well. This whole Territory, from the valleys to the hill-tops, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of corn. The forests along the streams are full of wild fruits, such as gooseberries, blackberries, plums, &c. Some of the blackberries here, growing wild, are nearly as large as the celebrated Lawton. The Missouri river is now in a fine stage; but the Kaw is still low. A boat has just been completed here, drawing but eight inches light, intended to run between here and Fort Riley, 130 miles above here, on the Kaw. QUILL.

THE PIKE'S PEAK REGION.

Emigration Falling Off—Mushroom Cities—Mining Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNTAIN CITY, Idaho, Friday, June 15, 1860.

The immense emigration which for the last two months has swarmed the plains and western territories, has gradually slackened, and matters are settling down into the quiet but toilsome routine of mining life. While many are returning, from the want of courage and perseverance, so indispensable to success in mining countries, many others are doing much better than could reasonably be expected in a mining region so recently discovered and in a condition almost wholly undeveloped.

Mushroom cities are springing up in almost every ravine, and log huts, mud-roofed, doorless, and destitute of floors or windows, are considered of sufficient importance to be called buildings, and woe to him who has the daring to call these settlements anything but cities.

Thus, we have within an area of four or five miles, hills and rocks included, the following *cities*, commencing with Mountain City, which boasts of three or four framed buildings, a log theatre, and numerous tents, in which are carried on the various trades, such as shoemaking, tailoring, &c.; Central City, similarly situated; Park City, a sort of suburban affair; then Nevada City, Missouri City, and so on until you are led to believe that the native Indian has become metropolitan, especially if there is any virtue in the name or importance of cities as designated in this Western region.

Mining is being prosecuted quite extensively; but, as a large portion of the leads are quartz leads, which require considerable outlay of capital before the miners can realize, together with the want of mills for crushing the quartz, the times are hard, and money scarce. Mills are, however, arriving daily, and in a few weeks the value of the quartz mines now opened will be thoroughly tested, and the future of this country made manifest. New discoveries are being made daily, and from the reports from the different districts, there is reason to hope that the misfortunes of last year, consequent upon a superficial and thoughtless examination of the resources of the mines, will be counterbalanced by a profitable return to those whose perseverance entitles them to a rich reward.

It is estimated that at least fifty mills will be in operation here before the 1st of September, and should the quartz prove to be half as rich as it is estimated to be the returns from this section will convince many who have considered the existence of gold here as somewhat mythical.

It is a fact universally conceded by old Californians that gold-bearing quartz is much more abundant here than in California, and of a far richer quality, while the gulch claims and prospects are of little value when compared to the early discoveries of that country.

Many, however, are doing well, and in Russell's Gulch some of the men are making from twenty to sixty dollars per day, yet there are many who are making but little better than day wages. On the Bobtail, Fiske and Gregory leads some of the dirt which is mixed with the quartz pays as high as six dollars to the pan, and the quartz ranges from eighty to three hundred dollars per cord—a cord being equal to about five tons in weight.

There is much speculation in claims, and some of the quartz leads have been sold as high as thirty thousand dollars. Provisions of all kinds are high, and money scarce, and twelve per cent. a month is the current rate at present, and considered cheap at that.

The news from the Arkansas and Blue River mines is very favorable, and many are leaving for that section, and a line of stages has been put upon the route, but as gold excitements are rather spasmodic in their character, it is expected that a reaction will take place. The snow is yet too deep for successful mining on the Blue; still the miners are doing well notwithstanding the cold and disagreeable weather, and new prospects are being obtained by digging under the snow, and many who are familiar with the resources of that region predict very profitable returns as soon as the snow has disappeared so as to admit of more general prospecting. Many are also turning their attention to the Snowy Range, which, in accordance with its name, is almost continually covered with snow, yet the prospects and yields so far as prosecuted are very favorable.

In fact it is reasonable to suppose, from recent discoveries, that the resources of this mining country are yet comparatively undeveloped, and that the next four months will bring forth discoveries that will place the Pike's Peak gold mines amongst the great gold-producing countries, and judging from the events of the past few weeks, the reproachful character given to this section by a horde of disappointed adventurers of last year will be fully redeemed, and as soon as a systematic plan of quartz mining can be established, with the proper machinery for the purpose put in operation, the returns of gold from here will form no mean portion of the gold products of the world.

Well-directed labor, perseverance and a more thorough knowledge of the nature and resources of these mines, cannot fail to bring results that will astonish even the most sanguine of this gold-seeking community. That there is plenty of gold here is an established fact; that it can be successfully and profitably realized, is the problem to be solved, and upon this depends the future of this great but new mountain world. BURGET.

From New-Mexico.

OUTRAGES BY INDIANS AND MEXICANS.

The Santa Fé correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writes on the 4th as follows:

"Two Americans were shot at the El Dorado Hotel on Saturday evening, one of whom died on the spot, and the other expired on yesterday morning. Two Mexicans were also stabbed yesterday morning; one died immediately, and the other is not expected to live. Several rumors are afloat in regard to the cause of the deaths above stated, but as no judicial investigation has been had yet, it is difficult to assign the true cause.

Col. B. L. E. BONNEVILLE, Lieut. H. M. WOOD, Regt. Adjt., Lieut. M. L. DAVIS, Lieut. R. V. BONNEAU and family, Dr. W. W. ANDERSON and family, and two Companies of the 3d Infantry, left here on yesterday morning for Fort Clark *via* the Pecos River, according to instructions received from the Secretary of War.

We have had no Independence mail since the 8th of May, although *three trains of wagons* have arrived here. The road is reported as free from Indians, and so safe that small parties, with only one wagon and two or three men, travel the road with perfect security."

A correspondent of the same journal writing from Fernando de Taos on the 30th ult., says:

"Cantonment Burgwin was broken up on the 18th inst., under the late order of the War Department concerning military posts in this Territory. The troops have all left, and Taos is, consequently, at this time, without any military protection. On Saturday last there was quite a public excitement. Intelligence was received that a large body of Apaches was about to attack and destroy the buildings composing the Fort, (Burgwin,) and murder four men in charge of the vacated quarters. An Indian had been killed some days before, and his body deposited in the vicinity of the Fort. This led to suspicions on the part of his tribe that the men referred to were in some way connected with his death, and hence the contemplated attack reported. KIT CARSON, however, together with the Sheriff of Taos County, and a strong body of armed men, twenty or more in number, went promptly to the rescue. The Apaches were near at hand, but after a long parley and much explanation on both sides, they went away, professing to be entirely satisfied."

ELISHA T. CLARK, Esq., Clerk of the United States District Court for the Second Judicial District of the Territory of New-Mexico, died on Wednesday morning last. He had been in failing health for some time past, but his death was no doubt hastened by severe exposure, in crossing the Osha mountains, the late circuit of the Taos District Court. He is the second clerk who has fallen a victim to such exposure within the past few months. Mr. CLARK was a most excellent man, and his decease is greatly deplored by numerous friends. He was from St. Louis.

A letter from Conejos, about seventy miles Northwest of Taos, describes an encounter which 114 Arapahoe Indians had with a party of citizens of that place on the 11th ult. They had driven off about 80 head of horses, killed fifty sheep, robbed several houses, and maltreated unprotected women. A large party of citizens started in pursuit of the marauders, but only twenty of them succeeded in overtaking them, just as they crossed the Rio del Norte. Lieut. JAQUES went over the river to have a talk with the savages, but no sooner did they see him approach than they charged upon him with lances. He ran for the river bank, and the party on the other side checked the advance of the Indians by firing at them with their rifles, killing two of them. The Americans then halted for the rest of their party to come up. When they were reinforced they crossed the river, but found that the Indians had fled in great haste, leaving behind them about twenty horses.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Macaulay complained that Englishmen cared more about the victories of the Spaniards over the savages of South America than about the history of the foundation of our great Indian empire. This reproach is amply justified by the manner in which the records of the old Company are now being disposed of. There are 20,000 volumes of them, all indexed and arranged, partly, perhaps, by the hands of Charles Lamb; and these are daily sent off in waggon-loads to the papermakers, to be pounded up into pulp. One hundred tons of Records, which must have cost the country more than as many thousand pounds, have thus already been carted away. Well, it is, perhaps, good for the future historian of India. The existence of such a body of authentic documents would have obliged him to dive deep into the sea of original research, instead of drawing from the shallow wells of his own imagination.

We find the following in the *Illustrated Times*: "By-the-way, what is the meaning of a paragraph which has been the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Mr. Ruskin's pamphlet on the Exhibition of the Academy will this year be written by Mr. Thornbury? Surely it would not be more preposterous to announce that Mr. Tennyson's next poem will be written by Mr. Tupper." A sensible remark; but, after all, there is not the distance between Ruskin and Thornbury that there is between Tennyson and Tupper. Tennyson is a great poet; Tupper is something of a dolt. Ruskin is a crotchety, cantankerous, illogical man, with the gift of style; Thornbury is an equally illogical, but less cantankerous man, without the gift of style. Sensible artists will treat Mr. Thornbury's dicta with neither more nor less contempt than they would Mr. Ruskin's.

Alexander Dumas, says a letter from Marseilles, is on the point of leaving this place on his trans-Mediterranean excursion. The following fact is characteristic of the man. Just as he was leaving Paris for the railway, he called his servant and said: "Take these ten louis, and run to Ruggieri's firework manufactory. Ask him for suns, rockets, serpents and Roman candles, and bring them to me at the Lyons railway station, where I shall wait for you." The servant set off accordingly. A friend who happened to be present inquired, "What do you want those fireworks for?" "Why, to let them off in the Desert," answered Dumas; "you cannot imagine the grand effect produced by the illumination of the great pyramid."

An interesting ceremony took place recently at Orleans House, Twickenham, the seat of H. R. H. the Duc D'Aumale, namely, the laying of the foundation-stone of a new library, which is destined for the valuable collection of books made by the late M. Cigoigne, who, at his death, left a wish that the first offer for the whole collection should be made to the Duc D'Aumale, who instantly closed with it, and the library was removed from Paris to Twickenham. Some idea of the importance attached to M. Cigoigne's collection may be gathered from the fact that it was valued at £15,000, at which price it was bought by his Royal Highness, and it now forms a most valuable addition to the Duke's own library.

A new work by the most recent translator of Herodotus, Rev. George Rawlinson, is in preparation. It will be entitled *The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World*; namely, Chaldæa, Assyria, Babylonia, Media and Persia. The sources of information are those extraordinary native records to which so much attention has been devoted of late years, and on some of which the author's relative, Sir Henry Rawlinson, has thrown such novel and interesting light. The work will be in three volumes, uniform with Rawlinson's *Herodotus*.

M. de Lamartine's complete works will appear in Paris, published by himself, in an *Edition personelle, definitive, unique*. They will comprise forty volumes, of from 500 to 600 pages each; in the course of four years the work will be complete. The price will be 300 francs for the whole if paid in advance at the delivery of the first volume (*Meditations Poëtiques et Religieuses*;) otherwise every yearly course of ten volumes will cost 80 francs. Every subscriber will receive Lamartine's portrait with his autograph.

The Emperor of the French has been pleased to accept of a copy of the translation recently made by Mr. J. H. Simpson, of selections from his Majesty's writings, entitled *Napoleon III. on England*, and to compliment the Author on the felicity of his translation. Permission at the same time has been given to Mr. Simpson to translate the entire writings of the Emperor, and the English translation will in due time be published "by authority," through Messrs. Saunders, Otley and Co.'s house.

There are in press two important contributions to the literature of arboriculture. One is a new edition, enlarged, of the well-known work, *The Forester*, by James Brown, the wood-manager of Mr. Grantoun, Strathspey. The other is, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Prevailing Disease and Present Condition of the Larch Plantations in Great Britain*; the writer being Mr. Charles M'Intosh, the author of what may almost be called the classical *Book of the Garden*.

Mr. Walter is not the only great proprietor of the *Times*, for a Mrs. Anna Brodie is nearly, if not equally, as much concerned in its prosperity. The paper is, however, divided into sixteen shares, and there are even sub-divisions of those shares. Among the names there will be found Hogg's, Carden's, Tite's, Wood's, &c., and in fact, it is a little joint-stock company, in which there is no Rothschild, as rumor some time since asserted.

A literary discovery of some importance has been made at Liverpool. A papyrus, brought from Thebes by Rev. Henry Stobart, and now in Mr. Mayer's Museum of Antiquities, was found to contain the 19th chapter of St. Matthew written in the Greek Uncial character, which gives a new version of the long-misunderstood part of the 24th verse, relating to the passage of a camel through the eye of a needle.

Recent Geographical explorations and discoveries have resuscitated the old interest in the sources of the Nile. Few men have a better right to be listened to on this subject than Dr. Beke, the Abyssinian traveler, from whom a new work is announced, to be entitled: *The Sources of the Nile, being a General Survey of the Basin of that River and its Head Streams, with the History of Nilotic Discovery*.

Mr. George Borrow, of *Bible in Spain*, *Lavengro*, &c. notoriety, has not been heard of in literature since *Rommany Rye*, although for many years he has had something like twenty works, chiefly the fruits of his immense philological knowledge, ready for publication. We are happy to see an announcement of a new work by Mr. Borrow, *The Sleeping Bard; or Visions of the World, Death and Hell*, translated from the Cambrian British of Elis Wyn.

A facetious correspondent sends us a query—Which is the most industrious writer, Dickens, Bulwer Lytton, or Mr. Warren? to which he answers Dickens; for he writes All the Year Round, while Bulwer has written Night and Morning, and Warren Now and Then. In justice to the latter gentleman our friend should have remembered that when he was merely writing novels, Mr. Warren wrote Ten Thousand a Year.

M. Eugène Hatin has just published the concluding installment of his work, the *Political and Literary History of the Press in France, with an Historical Introduction on the Origin of Journalism, and a General Bibliography of Journals since their Origin*. The part now published is the second of Vol. IV., and comprises "The Modern Press, 1789–1860," the most interesting portion of the work.

The author of *Tom Brown* is reappearing as a contributor to the literature of social science. "Thomas Hughes, Barrister," figures *in propriâ personâ* as the author of *An Account of the Lock-out of Engineers*, 1851–2, in course of publication. It was prepared, at the request of the Committee on Trade Societies, for the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

Three thousand pounds have been collected, chiefly from men of letters and their friends, in aid of the memorial church of George Herbert, the poet, at Bemerton. The sum includes donations from Lord Stanhope, Lord Macaulay, Deans Milman and Trench, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Mr. Longfellow, and other literary celebrities. About £1,000 are still needed to complete the work.

The greatest living tragical poet of Italy, Giovan Batista Niccolini, now 80 years old, was lately received by the King of Sardinia at Florence. He presented his Majesty with a copy of his "Arnaldo da Brescia," a historical tragedy, condemned by the Court of Rome. The gift was graciously accepted, and the poet complimented on his having foretold the regeneration of Italy.

A Sketch of the Life and Character of Sir Robert Peel, by the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, is in preparation. This will be the first biography of the great statesman which will have owed anything to a member of his family. Sir Lawrence Peel is a first cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel, and from 1842 to 1855 occupied the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

After all that has been said and written respecting the recent improvement and embellishment of Paris, there is something startling in the title of the latest lucubration of the well-known journalist and *littérateur*, Alexandre Weill, *Paris Uninhabitable*. The object of his *brochure* is to prove that for all classes below the most opulent rents in Paris are crushing in their dearness.

The peculiar species of biography to which M. Capefigue has recently devoted his time and talents, is receiving a new cultivator in the person of M. de Lescure, from whose pen a Paris publisher announces a work on *Mistresses of the Regent*—a pretty extensive theme, unless the name of Louis XV.'s predecessor is much belied.

The approaching marriage of Ruskin is talked of, and Kinkel, the German revolutionary professor, has taken to himself a second *Frau*, a countrywoman of his own. The professor has given up the idea of accepting the post offered to him at Geneva, and chooses to reside in England.

There is preparing for publication the results of a Summer's exploration of the volcanoes, geysers and glaciers of Iceland, by Capt. Charles S. Forbes, R. N. Unless we are mistaken, Capt. Forbes wrote a pleasant book some years ago, descriptive of the West Coast of Africa.

An authorized translation of the Marquis de Moges' account of the Baron Gros' Embassy to China and Japan, is shortly to be published. The original has been popular in France. It will be interesting to compare the French account with the English one.

A large House in Tavistock-square announces that Tavistock House is to be let. This is Mr. Charles Dickens' London residence, and it is understood that the great novelist has determined, for the future, to reside entirely at his country place, Gadshill.

A statement published by the *Moniteur* shows an increase to the extent of 200,000 francs in the value of French exports of books, &c., during the first quarter of the present year, when compared with that of 1859.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, the well-known Imperialist writer, has published a *History of the Girondins and of the Massacres of September*, as an antidote to (what he considers) the historical poison of Lamartine.

During the night of the 19th of April, Mr. JAMES, the well-known novelist, had an attack of paralysis at Venice, where he is Consul-General. Intelligence has since reached us that his mind is hopelessly deranged.

There was a project on foot for bringing out a new Roman Catholic daily paper in London when the paper duty came off. The *Catholic News* was to be its title; its price a penny. The project must now be abandoned.

Mr. Disraeli's irate military antagonist, Col. Rathbone, formerly of the *Press*, is about to return to the charge by the publication of a new pamphlet, to be entitled *Disraeli and the Unknown Envoy: a Letter to Lord Palmerston*.

The *on dit* is, that the authoress of "*The Mill on the Floss*" received £2,000 for that work, and that contingent interests in future editions will amount altogether to £5,000—not bad pay, if true.

Prince Augustin Galitzin has edited an interesting contribution to the biography of Henri Quatre, a volume of 450 pages, consisting of letters of that monarch never before published.

The *Morning Chronicle* (just reduced to twopence) and the *Spectator*, both edited by Mr. Thornton Hunt, are understood to have become the property of the "French Government."

The third volume of Mr. GUIZOT's Memoirs is announced. We are approaching the eminent statesman's revelations of his premiership under the Citizen King.

Mrs. Gore, the novelist, who for some time past has been afflicted with blindness, has lately undergone an operation which, it is hoped, will restore her sight.

A second series of the remarkable *Essays and Reviews*, by eminent members of the University of Oxford and Cambridge, is said to be in preparation.

Mr. Gilchrist, the author of the *Life of Etty*, the great painter, has nearly completed a biography of that remarkable artist and poet, William Blake.

There is in preparation a popular work, to be entitled *The Life, Writings and Travels of the Baron Humboldt*. The author is Mr. Geo. Barclay.

A new work is announced by the indefatigable Mrs. Ellis, on a congenial theme: *Chapters on Wives; or Sketches of Married Life*.

Mr. Bohn's May contributions to his *Illustrated Library* is Capt Marryatt's stirring *Privateersman One Hundred Years Ago*.

The second and concluding volume of Lord DUNDONALD's Memoirs will be published immediately. The noble lord is dangerously ill.

Mr. Lawrence's *Guy Livingstone* is making its appearance in a French translation in the columns of the Paris journal, *La Presse*.

The proposal to erect, at Exeter, a monument to the "learned and judicious HOOKER," who was a native of that city, has been revived.

The sketch of "Little Scholars," in a recent number of the *Cornhill*, is ascribed to the pen of the daughter of Mr. THACKERAY.

There is in the press a second volume of Dr Whewell's translation for English readers of the Dialogues of Plato.

A new work by Hans Christian Anderson, entitled *The Sand-hills of Jutland, and other Tales*, is in preparation.

In the case of Scully *vs.* Ingram, M. P., the arbitrator has awarded a verdict for Scully, with £2,000 damages.

Miss Muloch, the authoress of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, is engaged on a new work intended for the young.

The Fifth Volume of Mr. Ruskin's *Modern Painters*, which will complete the work, is nearly ready.

The High Church Party are, it is said, about to start a penny daily newspaper in London.

The Hallam subscription has reached £1,000

OUR CENTRAL PARK.

Letter from the Sabbath Committee to the Commissioners.

As this noble Public Improvement approaches completion, it must be a matter of anxious inquiry with the Commissioners and the thoughtful public: What shall be its influence on the public morals? How shall its paramount objects as a means of health and diversion be accomplished, consistently with the highest moral benefits? Besides the individual interest of the undersigned in this object, their public relation to a question of some moment involved in the regulations of the Park, now under consideration, would appear to justify the presentation of this paper to your respected Board.

It must be presumed that the Commissioners, in shaping administration of such a trust with no American precedent will adopt their measures with great deliberation, and innovate but little, if at all, on the prevailing moral convictions of the American public. In the art of landscape gardening and kindred matters of taste, we yield the palm to Europe, and we do well to avail ourselves of her older civilization. In political, moral and religious matters, we have intelligently discarded the views prevailing on the Continent, especially as relates to monarchial institutions, church establishments, and Sunday observance. On all these points, the convictions of our people are fixed; and Europe is more likely to learn from us than we from her. We need the more to discriminate here, inasmuch as a considerable element of our population of European birth may counsel and claim that the founding of a great Park, after the style of the Bois de Boulogne or the Prater, must carry with it the Sunday pastimes of Paris and Vienna: as great an error as to insist that our church architecture, copied from the old world, must draw with it the creed or the ritual of the cathedrals after which it is modeled. We are more likely to take our precedents in this, as in other matters, from the European kingdom whose language and institutions harmonize with our own—and where the introduction into her public and ornamental grounds of the continental Sunday, in all its levity and organized frivolity, has been sturdily resisted—than from France, where the English sport, horse-racing, has been recently borrowed and added to her innumerable sources of Sunday diversion. We form a Park in the principal city of a nation characteristically Christian, and in its whole historic life Sabbath-observing. Its regulations should not ignore this fundamental fact, nor admit of a doubt as to its present and future conduct in harmony with this fact.

It is respectfully suggested—more as a *caveat*, than as implying that any Commissioner entertains differing views—that, while the privileges of the Park, under a vigilant Police, are accorded to the public on the Sabbath, it would be neither competent nor wise for the Commissioners to provide for or sanction the popular diversions common to and appropriate for the secular days of the week; and that the entire Sabbath arrangements should be such as *neither to offend nor corrupt the public conscience*.

Such reasons as the following would seem to enforce this suggestion:

1. Unless some such principle controls the Sunday arrangements of the Park, no limit can be fixed to the number or variety of popular amusements that will claim a place in the people's pleasure-ground. One class may be content with aquatic sports; another may want bands of music; another will demand target shooting; another will only be satisfied with horse-racing; another still would like the prize-ring or the bull-fight. Why withhold from yet another class the gambling-table, the fortune-teller, and the thimble rigger? All these, and many others, enter into the Sunday amusements of European pleasure-grounds. Where shall the line be drawn, if the bars are once let down?

2. It is the only principle consistent with the spirit and letter of our laws and institutions. It need not be stated that Christianity is a part of the law of the land; nor that the Christian Sabbath is guarded from invasion by the statutes of nearly all our States, and especially in this State, from the days of PETER STUYVESANT down to the present day. While no specific mode of Sabbath observance is prescribed, and no religious rites imposed, ordinary servile labor and public sports are forbidden, so as to secure to all a day of rest and worship, *free from* disturbance and temptation to vice. Any system, then, of amusements or refreshments, involving the service of attendants, and inducing to the enjoyment of secular pastimes, would tend to bring contempt on our laws, and afford the warrant of a high example for a general desecration of sacred time. It would throw back indefinitely the reforms, now successfully in progress, by which crime and pauperism have been greatly checked, and the majesty of law has been measurably restored.

3. Any other principle would be unjust to a very large and influential portion of citizens and tax-payers; while, thus and fostered equal rights to all citizens would be secured. To ask that Sunday bands may fill the air of the Ramble with strains of music; that jolly parties may be traversing the Lake in mimic squadrons; or that kindred amusements may monopolize the delightful resorts of the Park on the Lord's day, is to deny the rights of peaceful, conscientious, Christian citizens and their families to the quiet enjoyment of an inclosure they may have paid thousands to create. Is this courteous or just? We think not. The Park was made for all the people, as "the Sabbath was made for man." The one was made for a *Park*—not for a race-course, nor for a camp-meeting—not for Sunday sports, nor for religious services—not for one class, but for all classes, with reasonable regulations, in accordance with our laws and institutions. So of the Sabbath; it was made for a *Sabbath*—not for a day of frivolity and dissipation; it was made to be "kept holy;" and to pervert the Sabbath into a mere holiday, and the Central Park into the arena for holiday sports, besides being a gross departure from American and Christian ideas, would be little less than an outrage on the rights and feelings of the Christian community.

4. The Park, if conducted on the European principle, would inevitably become the source of popular demoralization. Our criminal records show that while the foreign-born population of this City embraces less than one-third of the aggregate population, the arrests for crime and disorder from among this class have averaged about 83 per cent. for the last three years, leaving but 17 per cent. for the comparatively Sabbath-keeping portion of native-born citizens. Further official statistics show that the arrests for drunkenness and crime, which for a long period were an average of 25 per cent. more on Sunday than on week-days, were so reduced by the partial closing of liquor shops on the Sabbath as that they averaged nearly 60 per cent. more on week days than on Sunday, for a period of seven consecutive months, with a falling off of total arrests of about seven thousand in a single quarter. These statistics would seem to establish a certain connection between Sunday license and crime. Now, while we would not press these facts unduly as a vindication of the morality of the Sabbath, and would expressly disclaim all purpose to cite them invidiously, and to the disparagement of our immigrant population, which embraces very many orderly and most valuable citizens, their significance cannot be overlooked in discussing the tendency of Sunday regulations for our great Park. If a system is to be advocated, the influence of which shall be to draw men away from their homes and churches, and our juvenile population from Sunday Schools and domestic culture, and to substitute for all these humanizing and elevating moral and educational agencies the contamination of indiscriminate crowds, and the diversions that are suited to obliterate all thought of God,—it is easy to see that it must stimulate the very elements of lawlessness and demoralization already so rife among us. Could a community that on the Sunday close their Courts of Justice, and suspend the service of civil process, with any consistency assume the prerogative of dispensing on the public grounds and at the common cost all facilities and enticements for the discrediting of that same day in whose honor they bade Justice shut her gates and still her oracles? We would submit that with a view to the preservation of the public property of the Park itself, as well as with reference to infinitely higher claims of public duty, the Commissioners should scrupulously and persistently aim to strengthen those moral and legal restraints which form the only security for free institutions, and to discourage and rebuke the spirit of lawlessness which would evade or defy both human and divine enactments.

5. The previous considerations, relating solely to the *civil* Sabbath, and to the rights of Christian citizens, and the interests of the community under our Constitution and laws, may be expected, perhaps, to claim the assent of the great body of good citizens. There are other and higher views of this question which we would not obtrude, and which we need not withhold—views which no public body can ignore or fail to respect. We allude to the fact that nearly the entire Christian community, Protestant and Catholic, believe the Lord's Day to be a sacred day. They may and do differ as to their theories of this institution. Some trace the obligation for its sacred observance to the Bible—some to church appointment. With these theories public men or bodies have nothing to do; but they have to do with the fact. And the right, if it were claimed—as it has not been in this country—to pervert public grounds and public funds to the inauguration and support of a system in direct and open hostility to the most sacred convictions of the religious community, could not be conceded. Christian men are reluctant to urge a question of right like this. They have borne long and patiently with the invasion of usages and rights dear to them as their faith, and essential to the vitality and perpetuity of that faith. But they have rights: they know what they are; and they are not prepared to relinquish them. Among them is the unquestionable claim that they shall not be robbed of their sacred day, and that no public regulations shall be made for promoting its desecration, or that will wantonly offend their well-known convictions as to its moral and religious uses and benefits. An infidel press, whose pecuniary interests conspire with its opposition to Christianity to prompt the overthrow of the Sabbath, may laud the Central Park converted into the central source of Sunday profanations, as "the great civilizer," in contrast with, and to the disparagement of, the Christian church and its institutions. The men whose names and money and influence are rarely found in connection with our great humane and eleemosynary enterprises, may boast a superior wisdom and philanthropy in dealing with pauperism, vice, and crime, to the body of Christian citizens who work and give without grudging and without boasting. But we submit that it is not for the managers of one of the grandest and most beneficent of our public works to lend either their corporate example or influence in support of such views, nor to grieve the whole of the very class in society whose religion itself is the basis and support of law and good government, and whose influence forms the grand bulwark against the vices and evils which afflict society and threaten to undermine or overthrow our social and political fabric.

Inasmuch, then, as the introduction of a system of Sunday diversions in the Central Park, after the European model, would be a dangerous innovation on the immemorial usages and the ineradicable convictions of our country, and one that it would be difficult to limit or control; as it would contravene the genius of our laws and institutions; as it would be partial and unjust toward a large class of citizens; as it would result in popular demoralization; and as it would offend the convictions and invade the rights of the entire Christian community, it is claimed that the regulations of the Commissioners in this behalf shall be such as *neither to offend nor corrupt the public conscience*. Thus administered—in strict consistency with American and Christian convictions—it will be an untold blessing to the city, and an abiding monument of the liberality and fidelity of its founders and managers.

NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.

SABBATH COMMITTEE:

HENRY J. BAKER,
E. L. BEADLE, M. D.,
NATHAN BISHOP,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
ROBERT CARTER,
WARREN CARTER,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
E. L. FANCHER,
FRED. G. FOSTER,
DAVID HOADLEY,

HORACE HOLDEN,
JNO. E. PARSONS,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WM. A. SMITH,
WILLIAM TRUSLOW,
W. F. VAN WAGENEN,
WILLIAM WALKER,
F. S. WINSTON,
O. E. WOOD.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.
RUSSELL S. COOK, Corresponding Secretary.
J. M. MORRISON, (Cashier of Manhattan Bank,) Treasurer.

NEWS ITEMS.

Henry O. French, a blacksmith, married a Miss Rowan, of Hebron, N. Y., some time since, but they did not live happily together, and Mrs. French found herself obliged to leave her husband. Since the separation, she has resisted repeated importunities for a reconciliation, and on the 21st, French left Poultney, Vt., and went to his father-in-law's, at Jackson, N. Y., where his wife was staying. After some conversation, she again refused to live with him, when French drew a pistol and discharged it at her, fortunately without doing any harm. Mrs. French immediately ran to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. When she returned to the house, in company with a Mr. Collins, she found her husband lying by the side of his wagon, dead. Having failed to take the life of his wife, he had shot himself.

Gov. Wood, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation, calling upon the farmers of the State, the agricultural societies, and owners, officers and agents of steamboats, railroads and canals to take every precaution to prevent cattle which may be infected with pneumonia from being brought into the State. He also commissions Dr. Andrew McFarland to go to the States where the disease now exists, to gather all the information possible regarding its nature and cure.

Thomas Evits, of New-Milford, Conn., committed suicide on the 23d, at the Poor-house in that place, by hanging himself. The nail to which the end of the cord was attached was not higher than his head, but he put one knee on a chair, thus throwing the weight of his body upon the noose, so that he strangled. He made so little noise that some boys asleep in the same room were not disturbed.

Jim Penny, a noted swindler, who is confined in the jail at Rochester for some months, has for the last few days refused to take any food, in consequence of an alleged attack of the lockjaw. When Mr. Bascom, the jailor, threatened to knock out two of his front teeth, to allow the insertion of a pipe into his mouth, by way of which food should be given him, the fellow yielded.

Mrs. S. D. Terrell, of Clyde, Ohio, tried to get rid of her husband a few days ago by setting fire to the flouring mill where she supposed he was at work. Fortunately for him he was not in the building, and the amiable lady was arrested on a charge of arson.

Eugene Pepe, who was convicted of the murder of Michael Dedinger, keeper of a coffee-saloon in New-Orleans, committed suicide on the 20th, in the cell where he was confined, by taking poison.

The jail at Carlinville, Ill., was destroyed by fire on the 13th, and a negro prisoner was burned to death.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Veto Message of President Buchanan.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return, with my objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain and for other purposes," presented to me on the 20th instant.

This bill gives to every citizen of the United States, "who is the head of a family," and to every person of foreign birth residing in the country, who has declared his intention to become a citizen though he may not be the head of a family, the privilege of appropriating to himself one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, of settling and residing upon it for five years; and should his residence continue until the end of this period, he shall then receive a patent on the payment of twenty-five cents per acre, or one fifth of the present Government price. During this period, the land is protected from all the debts of the settler.

The bill also contains a cession to the States of all the public lands within their respective limits "which have been subject to sale at private entry, and which remain unsold after the lapse of thirty years." This provision embraces a present donation to the State of 12,229,731 acres, and will, from time to time, transfer to them large bodies of such lands which, from peculiar circumstances, may not be absorbed by private purchase and settlement.

To the actual settler this bill does not make an absolute donation, but the price is so small that it can scarcely be called a sale. It is nominally twenty-five cents per acre, but, considering this is not to be paid until the end of five years, it is, in fact, reduced to about eighteen cents per acre, or one seventh of the present minimum price of the public lands. In regard to the States it is an absolute and unqualified gift.

1. This state of facts raises the question whether Congress, under the Constitution, has the power to give away the public lands, either to States or individuals. On this question I expressed a decided opinion in my message to the House of Representatives of the 24th February, 1859, returning the Agricultural College bill. This opinion remains unchanged. The argument then used applies, as a constitutional objection, with greater force to the present bill. *There* it had the plea of consideration, growing out of a specific beneficial purpose; *here* it is an absolute gratuity to the States, without the pretext of consideration. I am compelled for want of time, in these the last hours of the session, to quote largely from this message:

"I presume the general proposition will be admitted, that Congress does not possess the power to make donations of money already in the Treasury, raised by taxes on the people, either to States or individuals.

But it is contended that the public lands are placed upon a different footing from money raised by taxation, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are not subject to the limitations of the Constitution, but may be appropriated or given away by Congress, at its own discretion, to States, corporations, or individuals, for any purpose they may deem expedient.

The advocates of this bill attempt to sustain their position upon the language of the second clause of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which declares that 'the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.' They contend that, by a fair interpretation of the words 'dispose of' in this clause, Congress possesses the power to make this gift of public lands to the States for purposes of education.

It would require clear and strong evidence to induce the belief that the framers of the Constitution, after having limited the powers of Congress to certain, precise and specific objects, intended, by employing the words 'dispose of,' to give that body unlimited power over the vast public domain. It would be a strange anomaly, indeed, to have created two funds, the one by taxation, confined to the execution of the enumerated powers delegated to Congress, and the other from the public lands, applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which Congress might designate. That this fund should be 'disposed of,' not to pay the debts of the United States, nor 'to raise and support armies,' nor 'to provide and maintain a navy,' nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the Constitution; but be diverted from them to pay the debts of the States, to educate their people, and to carry into effect any other measure of their domestic policy. This would be to confer upon Congress a vast and irresponsible authority, utterly at war with the well known jealousy of Federal power which prevailed at the formation of the Constitution. The natural intendment would be that, as the Constitution confined Congress to well-defined specific powers, the funds placed at their command, whether in land or money, should be appropriated to the performance of the duties corresponding with these powers. If not, a Government has been created with all its other powers carefully limited, but without any limitation in respect to the public lands.

But I cannot so read the words 'disposed of' as to make them embrace the idea of 'giving away.' The true meaning of the words is always to be ascertained by the subject to which they are applied, and the known general intent of the lawgiver. Congress is a trustee under the Constitution for the people of the United States, to 'dispose of' their public lands, and I think I may venture to assert with confidence, that no case can be found in which a trustee in the position of Congress has been authorized to '*dispose of*' property by its owner, where it has ever been held that these words authorized such trustees to give away the fund entrusted to his care. No trustee, when called upon to account for the disposition of the property placed under his management before any judicial tribunal, would venture to present such a plea in his defence. The true meaning of these words is clearly stated by Chief Justice Taney in delivering the opinion of the court, (19 Howard, p. 436.) He says, in reference to this clause of the Constitution: 'It begins its enumeration of powers by that of disposing; in other words, making sale of the lands, or raising money from them, which, as we have already said, was the main object of the cession, (from the States,) and which is the first thing provided for in the article.' It is unnecessary to refer to the history of the times to establish the known fact that this statement of the Chief Justice is perfectly well founded. That it never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that these lands should be given away by Congress, is manifest from the concluding portion of the same clause. By it, Congress has power not only 'to dispose of' the territory, but of the 'other property of the United States.' In the language of the Chief Justice, (p. 437:) 'And the same power of making needful rules respecting the territory is in precisely the same language applied to the other property of the United States, associating the power over the territory, in this respect, with the power over movable or personal property—that is, the ships, arms or munitions of war which then belonged in common to the State sovereignties.'

The question is still clearer in regard to the public lands in the States and Territories within the Louisiana and Florida purchases. These lands were paid for out of the public Treasury from money raised by taxation. Now, if Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, is it not clear that the power over the lands is equally limited? The mere conversion of this money into land could not confer upon Congress new power over the disposition of land which they had not possessed over money. If it could, then a trustee, by changing the character of the fund intrusted to his care for special objects from money into land, might give the land away, or devote it to any purpose he thought proper, however foreign from the trust. The inference is irresistible that this land partakes of the very same character with the money paid for it, and can be devoted to no objects different from those to which the money could have been devoted. If this were not the case, then, by the purchase of a new Territory from a foreign Government out of the public treasure, Congress could enlarge their own powers, and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the lands thus purchased, at their own discretion, to other and far different objects from what they could have applied the purchase money which had been raised by taxation."

2. It will prove unequal and unjust in its operation among the actual settlers themselves.

The first settlers of a new country are a most meritorious class. They brave the dangers of savage warfare, suffer the privations of a frontier life, and, with the hand of toil, bring the wilderness into cultivation. The "old settlers," as they are everywhere called, are public benefactors. This class have all paid for their lands the Government price, or $1 25 per acre. They have constructed roads, established schools, and laid the foundation of prosperous Commonwealths. Is it just, is it equal, that, after they have accomplished all this by their labor, new settlers should come in among them and receive their farms at the price of twenty-five or eighteen cents per acre? Surely the old settlers, as a class, are entitled to at least equal benefits with the new. If you give the new settlers their lands for a comparatively nominal price, upon every principle of equality and justice you will be obliged to refund out of the common Treasury the difference which the old have paid above the new settlers for their land.

3. This bill will do great injustice to the old soldiers who have received land warrants for their services in fighting the battles of their country. It will greatly reduce the market value of these warrants. Already their market value has sunk for one hundred and sixty acre warrants to sixty-seven cents per acre, under an apprehension that such a measure as this might become a law. What price would they command when any head of a family may take possession of a quarter section of land, and not pay for it until the end of five years, and then at the rate of only twenty-five cents per acre? The magnitude of the interest to be affected will appear in the fact that there are outstanding unsatisfied land warrants reaching back to the last war with Great Britain, and even Revolutionary times, amounting, in round numbers, to seven and a half million acres.

4. This bill will prove unequal and unjust in its operation, because, from its nature, it is confined to one class of our people. It is a boon exclusively conferred upon the cultivators of the soil. Whilst it is cheerfully admitted that these are the most numerous and useful class of our fellow-citizens, and eminently deserve all the advantages which our laws have already extended to them, yet there should be no new legislation which would operate to the injury or embarrassment of the large body of respectable artisans and laborers. The mechanic who emigrates to the West, and pursues his calling, must labor long before he can purchase a quarter section of land; whilst the tiller of the soil who accompanies him obtains a farm at once by the bounty of the Government. The numerous body of mechanics in our large cities cannot, even by emigrating to the West, take advantage of the provisions of this bill without entering upon a new occupation, for which their habits of life have rendered them unfit.

5. This bill is unjust to the old States of the Union in many respects, and amongst these states, so far as the public lands are concerned, we may enumerate every State east of the Mississippi, with the exception of Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota.

It is a common belief, within their limits, that the older States of the Confederacy do not derive their proportionate benefit from the public lands. This is not a just opinion. It is doubtful whether they could be rendered more beneficial to these States under any other system than that which at present exists. Their proceeds go into the common Treasury to accomplish the objects of the Government, and in this manner all the States are benefited in just proportions. But to give this common inheritance away would deprive the old States of their just proportion of this revenue, without holding out any, the least, corresponding advantage. Whilst it is our common glory that the new States have become so prosperous and populous, there is no good reason why the old States should offer premiums to their own citizens to emigrate from them to the West. That land of promise presents in itself sufficient allurements to our young and enterprising citizens, without any adventitious aid. The offer of free farms would probably have a powerful effect in encouraging emigration, especially from States like Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky, to the west of the Mississippi, and could not fail to reduce the price of property within their limits. An individual in States thus situated would not pay its fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public lands, and could obtain a farm almost without money and without price.

6. This bill will open one vast field for speculation. Men will not pay $1 25 for lands when they can purchase them for one fifth of that price. Large numbers of actual settlers will be carried out by capitalists upon agreements to give them half of the land for the improvement of the other half. This cannot be avoided. Secret agreements of this kind will be numerous. In the entry of graduated lands, the experience of the Land Office justifies this objection.

7. We ought ever to maintain the most perfect equality between native and naturalized citizens. They are equal, and ought always to remain equal before the laws. Our laws welcome foreigners to our shores, and their rights will ever be respected. Whilst these are the sentiments on which I have acted through life, it is not, in my opinion, expedient to proclaim to all the nations of the earth that whoever shall arrive in this country from a foreign shore, and declare his intention to become a citizen, shall receive a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, at a cost of twenty-five or twenty cents per acre, if he will only reside on it and cultivate it. The invitation extends to all; and if this bill becomes a law, we may have numerous actual settlers from China, and other eastern nations, enjoying its benefits on the great Pacific slope. The bill makes a distinction in favor of such persons over native and naturalized citizens. When applied to such citizens, it is confined to such as are the heads of families; but when applicable to persons of foreign birth recently arrived on our shores, there is no such restriction. Such persons need not be the heads of families, provided they have filed a declaration of intention to become citizens. Perhaps this distinction was an inadvertence; but it is, nevertheless, a part of the bill.

8. The bill creates an unjust distinction between persons claiming the benefit of the preemption laws. Whilst it reduces the price of the land to existing preemptors to sixty-two and a half cents per acre, and gives them a credit on this sum for two years from the present date, no matter how long they may have hitherto enjoyed the land, future preemptors will be compelled to pay double this price per acre. There is no reason or justice in this discrimination.

9. The effect of this bill on the public revenue must be apparent to all. Should it become a law, the reduction of the price of land to actual settlers to twenty-five cents per acre, with a credit of five years, and the reduction of its price to existing preemptors to sixty-two and a half cents per acre, with a credit of two years, will so diminish the sale of other public lands as to render the expectation of future revenue from that source beyond the expenses of survey and management illusory. The Secretary of the Interior estimated the revenue from the public lands for the next fiscal year at $4,000,000, on the presumption that the present land system would remain unchanged. Should this bill become a law, he does not believe that $1,000,000 will be derived from this source.

10. This bill lays the ax at the root of our present admirable land system. The public land is an inheritance of vast value to us and to our descendants. It is a resource to which we can resort in the hour of difficulty and danger. It has been managed heretofore with the greatest wisdom, under existing laws. In this management, the rights of actual settlers have been conciliated with the interests of the Government. The price to all has been reduced from $2 per acre to $1 25 for fresh lands, and the claims of actual settlers have been secured by our preemption laws. Any man can now acquire a title in fee simple to a homestead of eighty acres at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, for $100. Should the present system remain, we shall derive a revenue from the public lands of $10,000,000 per annum, when the bounty land warrants are satisfied, without oppression to any human being. In time of war, when all other sources of revenue are seriously impaired, this will remain intact. It may become the best security for public loans hereafter, in times of difficulty and danger, as it has been heretofore. Why should we impair or destroy this system at the present moment? What necessity exists for it?

The people of the United States have advanced with steady but rapid strides to their present condition of power and prosperity. They have been guided in their progress by the fixed principle of protecting the equal rights of all, whether they be rich or poor. No agrarian sentiment has ever prevailed among them. The honest poor man, by frugality and industry, can, in any part of our country, acquire a competence for himself and family, and in doing this he feels that he eats the bread of independence. He desires no charity, either from the Government or from his neighbors. This bill, which proposes to give him land at an almost nominal price, out of the property of the Government, will go far to demoralize the people, and repress this noble spirit of independence. It may introduce among us those pernicious social theories which have proved so disastrous in other countries.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860.

The Civil Appropriation Bill.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

To the House of Representatives:

I have approved and signed the bill entitled "An act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1861."

In notifying the House of my approval of this bill, I deem it proper, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to make a few explanatory observations so that my course may not hereafter be misunderstood. Amid a great variety of important appropriations, this bill contains an appropriation "for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct, $500,000, to be expended according to the plans and estimates of Capt. MEIGS, and under his superintendence: Provided that the office of Engineer of the Potomac Water-Works is hereby abolished, and its duties shall hereafter be discharged by the Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct." To this appropriation for a wise and beneficial object I have not the least objection. It is true I had reason to believe, when the last appropriation was made of $800,000, on the 12th June, 1858, "*for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct*," this would have been sufficient for the purpose. It is now discovered, however, that it will require half a million more "*for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct*," and this ought to be granted.

The Capt. MEIGS, to whom the bill refers, is MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, a Captain in the corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States, who has superintended this work from its commencement, under the authority of the late and present Secretary of War.

Had this appropriation been made in the usual form no difficulty could have arisen upon it. This bill, however, annexes a declaration to the appropriation that the money is to be expended under the superintendence of Capt. MEIGS.

The first aspect in which this clause presented itself to my mind was, that it interfered with the right of the President to be "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." If this had really been the case there would have been an end to the question. Upon further examination I deemed it impossible that Congress could have intended to interfere with the clear right of the President to command the army, and to order its officers to any duty he might deem most expedient for the public interest. If they could withdraw an officer from the command of the President, and select him for the performance of an executive duty, they might, upon the same principle, annex to an appropriation to carry on a war a condition requiring it not to be used for the defense of the country unless a particular person of its own selection should command the army. It was impossible that Congress could have had such an intention, and therefore, according to my construction of the clause in question, it merely designated Capt. MEIGS as its preference for the work, without intending to deprive the President of the power to order him to any other army duty for the performance of which he might consider him better adapted. Still, whilst this clause may not be, and I believe is not, a violation of the Constitution, yet, how destructive it would be to all proper subordination, and how demoralizing its effect upon the *morale* of the army, if it should become a precedent for future legislation. Officers might then be found, instead of performing their appropriate duties, besieging the halls of Congress for the purpose of obtaining special favors and choice places by legislative enactment. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it but fair to inform Congress that, whilst I do not consider the bill unconstitutional, this is only because, in my opinion, Congress did not intend, by the language which they have employed, to interfere with my absolute authority to order Capt. MEIGS to any other service I might deem expedient. My perfect right still remains, notwithstanding the clause, to send him away from Washington to any part of the Union to superintend the erection of a fortification or on any other appropriate duty.

It has been alleged, I think without sufficient cause, that this clause is unconstitutional, because it has created a new office, and has appointed Capt. MEIGS to perform its duties. If it had done this, it would have been a clear question, because Congress has no right to appoint to any office, this being specially conferred upon the President and Senate. It is evident that Congress intended nothing more by this clause than to express a decided opinion that Capt. MEIGS should be continued in the employment to which he had been previously assigned by competent authority.

It is not improbable that another question of grave importance may arise out of this clause. Is the appropriation conditional, and will it fall provided I do not deem it proper that it shall be expended under the superintendence of Capt. MEIGS? This is a question which shall receive serious consideration; because upon its decision may depend whether the completion of the water works shall be arrested for another season. It is not probable that Congress could have intended that this great and important work should depend upon the various casualties and vicissitudes incident to the natural or official life of a single officer of the Army. This would be to make the work subordinate to the man and not the man to the work, and to reverse our great axiomatic rule of "Principles, not men." I desire to express no opinion upon the subject. Should the question ever arise, it shall have my serious consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1860.

One Morgan Mosely, a mail rider between Reidsville and Hinesville, Georgia, was arrested on the 18th, charged with robbing the Long Branch Post-office of a letter containing $51. He succeeded in eating up $30 of this amount when arrested; the rest was found on him and identified.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 New Bowery, corner Chatham-st.,
Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—REDEMPTION OF TEMPORARY LOAN.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1860 and until the 15th of July, they will be ready at the agency of the State, No. 25 William st., New-York City to pay the interest due July 1 1860, on the funded debt of the State, payable in the City of New-York. At the same time and place they will be ready to pay the principal of the Temporary Loan of the State coming due July 1, 1860, from which time interest thereon will cease. The principal and interest not called for prior to the 15th day of July will be paid thereafter at the office of the Commissioners, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on demand.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker st.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have ordered the usual semi annual interest to be paid to all its depositors, (under the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over that amount; payable on and after the third Monday in July next. Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

JULY INTEREST, 1860.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, June 29, 1860.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of five per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of July next. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
W. B. VERMILYE, J. S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. CO.,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y., June 28, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS, BONDHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting of all interested will be held at this office on FRIDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The object of this meeting will be to propose a reorganization of the Company, and it is important that a full attendance should be had. A. B. BRITTIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 2d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st. SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND-GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call, or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interests can be obtained.

FLORIDA INTEREST OF 1st JULY, 1860.—The Interest Coupons of 1st proximo upon the Bonds of the State of Florida, and upon the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.
CHARLES H. AUSTIN, Treasurer of Florida.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO June 22, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after July 2.
GEO. BARNET, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MISSOURI.
CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MISSOURI STATE Bonds, are hereby notified that the semi-annual interest falling due thereon, on the 1st of July proximo, will be promptly paid at the Bank of Commerce in New York. A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS of Farm Mortgage Bonds issued to the various railroads in Wisconsin are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 29 William-st., Room No. 4, where information pertaining to their interest may be obtained.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, in this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, July 10, 1860. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1860.—Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office on and after MONDAY, July 2. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 98, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY, Ohio, bonds due July 1, 1860, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860, on $400 000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK FOR sale by H. MEIGS & SMITH,
No. 39 William st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SAVINGS BANK.
Union Dime Savings Bank, No 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. $205,271 34 was received from 3 074 depositors during the last year.
Six per cent. interest allowed;
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Pres
G. S. CHAPIN, Sec.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 52 WALL-street, will pay interest on and after the 2d July, on the following securities, viz.:
Indiana State Bank Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis Pittsburg and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds due last October.
Washington County, Ohio.
Ross County, Ohio.
Town of Hamar, Ohio.
Town of Marietta, Ohio.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio.

LOAN WANTED.—WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, $25,000 (at 6½ per cent per annum) on two large brick stores in the lower part of the City, worth $40,000; title undoubted. Address the subscriber, at his office, 16 Wall-st. B. F. SAWYER, Att'y.

CITY OF DAYTON, OHIO.—THE SEMI ANnual interest due 1st July, 1860 on bonds of the City of Dayton will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office. ATWOOD & CO.

$20,000.—**JERSEY CITY (N. J.) CORPORATION** six per cent. Bonds, having twenty years to run in sums of $1,000, for sale at par. GEO. K. SISTARE, 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be paid at the Hoboken City Bank, on and after the 5th instant.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1860, ON STATE of Minnesota Eight Per Cent Bonds will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., (6,) for six months, payable on and after July 2. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July, will be paid to the depositors on and after Monday, July 16.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—A Dividend of Ten-and-a-half per cent. on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western Vermont Railroad (computed on the principal,) will be paid by the Trustees, at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on and after the 2d of July, 1860, to bondholders or their order. Presentment of Bonds proved under the recent order of the Vermont Court of Chancery will not be required. Bonds not so proved must be presented and proved before George W. Harmon, Esq., Special Master, at Bennington, Vt., to entitle the holders to payment of dividend.
June 25, 1860. SHEPHERD KNAPP, GEORGE BRIGGS, Trustees.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d July. The transfer books will be closed from June 26 to the morning of July 3. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1860—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Four per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th July, 1860. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the office of Morgan & Sons, on TUESDAY, July 3d. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July.
W. R. PALMER, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 26, 1860.—A semi-annual Dividend of three and one half per cent (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 6th of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By Order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent.—A semi-annual dividend will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.
The President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 2d day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 6th day of July.
(Signed) W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after 5th July.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4.15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5.30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. On and after July 9, three trains will be run daily each way.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 9th of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn—
1,000 barrels of Beef.
1,000 barrels of Pork.
The Beef must be from well fattened cattle. The Pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must conform as near to Navy Beef and Pork contract barrels as practicable.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. The Beef and Pork must conform with the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.
Full particulars may be ascertained by application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.
N. B.—The above Beef and Pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within ten days of the date of notice of the acceptance of proposal. GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having unliquidated claims against the Almshouse Department under the management of the late Board of Governors to present the same properly authenticated at the office of the Commissioners, as above, without delay.
S. DRAPER, President,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
M. H. GRINNELL.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after MONDAY, July 2, 1860, the Dog Pound will be located at the foot of 17th-st., East River. By order of the Mayor. J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.
A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

THE JAPANESE VISIT TO THE LONG Island Pottery Works, to give orders for glazed vitrified stone ware, drain-pipes for sewers and water conduits, also chimney tops, garden vases, &c., &c. Shipping orders carefully executed. Dépôt No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York. EDWIN H. QUINN.

MEDICAL.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have; HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple, you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.
AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatosa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage $130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 19 Faubourg Montmarte.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JNO. A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 5 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on July 5.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, June 30, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, 21; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75, Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

STEAMER OF JUNE 30, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The U. S. Mail steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier No. 3, N. R., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, June 30, with mails, passengers, and specie, for England and France.
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, agent, 5 Bowling green, New-York.
Steamship VANDERBILT will sail July 28.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 18th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.
Hungarian, French and German Wines of all descriptions.
The well-known sample-cases (including 1 box of Champagnes,)
AT $5 PER CASE.
Champagnes, Brandies, the best and most favored brands in all varieties. Price currents sent free by mail.
NO. 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.
No. 205 Bowery, } Branch stores.
No. 54 Washington-st., Hoboken.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connection with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
FORDHAM and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt MOODY,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. LONGSTREET,
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:30—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6-15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

FARE 50 CENTS.
To Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
Steamer DANIEL DREW
leaves Jay-st. Pier, landing at 30th st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 1, 8 A. M	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 2, 3 P. M	Monday, July 2, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 3, 3 P. M	Tuesday, July 3, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 4, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 4, 5 A. M.
Wed'day, July 4, 6½ P. M	Wed'day, July 4, 3 P. M.
Th'sday, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 5, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 6, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sat'day, July 7, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only) 2 P. M.	Saturday, July 7, 7 A. M.
	Saturday July 7, 2 P. M. (Laura will leave R. B. and connect with H L., 7th, 2 P. M.)
Sunday, July 8, 8 A M	
Monday, July 9, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only)..3 P. M.	Monday, July 9, 7 A. M. (Laura will leave R. B.) connecting with H. L., 9th 3 P. M.)
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A. M.	

The LAURA will connect with this boat for the Ocean House and Long Branch passengers to Pleasure Bay; fare 35 cents. Way fare on the River 10 cents.

HARLEM RIVER AND S. D. NAV. CO.—The steamers EMILY and TIGER leave their wharf at the North or upper side of the 3d-av. bridge, Harlem, for High Bridge and Century House, near King's Bridge, every hour during the day, touching each way at Macomb's Dam, Tomlinson's Woods, Morris Dock and Fordham Landing, and connecting at Harlem with the steamers SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN SHORE to and from Peck-slip and 10th-st.
First trip from Harlem at 6:30 A. M.
Last trip down from Century House, at 7 P. M.
Fare 6 cents.
The THIRD-AVENUE CARS arrive at and leave the steamboat landing every five minutes.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT—The steamers EMILY and TIGER leave the wharf at Harlem for High Bridge and Tomlinson's Woods, every half-hour during the day.
First trip from Harlem at 8 A. M.
Last trip down from Tomlinson's Woods, at 7 P. M.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Sunday R. B. J'y 1, 7 A. M.	Sunday, R. B. J'y, 1, 3½ P. M
Monday, July 2, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 2, 3 P. M
Tuesday, July 3, 7½ A. M	Tuesday, July 3, 3 P. M
Wednesday, July 4, 7 A. M	Wednesday, July 4, 5 P. M
Thursday, July 5, 8½ A. M	Thursday, July 5, 3½ P. M
Friday, July 6, 8½ A. M	Friday, July 6, 4 P. M
Saturday, July 7, 8½ A. M	Saturday, July 7, 4½ P. M
Monday, July 9, 9 A. M	Sunday July 8, 5 P. M
Tuesday, July 10, 12½ P. M	Tuesday, July 10, 7 A. M

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Fare 35 cents. Way Fare on the River, 10 cents.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on SUNDAY, July 1, and every day during the season except Saturdays. Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st. Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments. Bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents—Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 P. M. This boat will make the same trip on July 4, 1860.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEW-BURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier on and after June 27; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING AT UNION, CHELSEA, TOTTENSVILLE, WOODBRIDGE, ROSSVILLE, PERTH AMBOY AND CLIFFWOOD.—The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE leaves every SUNDAY MORNING, Robinson st. at 8, Spring-st. 8¼, Pier No. 4 North River at 8½ o'clock. Returning leaves Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREEN-POINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 3 James' Slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 6 o'clock. Will leave Sag Harbor July 4, at 6 P. M., instead of 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS, FROM PECK SLIP, E. R.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Express Trains. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 11th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON, STONEY BROOK, HUNTINGTON'S STAGE LINES.—The steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33 East River, THURSDAY, June 28, 11 A. M.; SATURDAY, June 30, 1 P. M.; TUESDAY, July 3, at 1 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860.—The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. after June 6.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGH-KEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTER-MEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Tottenville's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between EDWIN SAUNDERS and IRA DIMOCK, under the firm of E. SAUNDERS & CO., New-York, and DIMOCK & SAUNDERS, Paterson, N. J., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. SAUNDERS (having purchased Mr. Dimock's interest) will continue the manufacture of all descriptions of sewing silks, more particularly "Patent Machine Twist" for sewing machines and tailors' use, under the style of E. SAUNDERS & CO., Paterson, N. J.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.